ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS.

FOR THE YEAR

1913-1914

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

ANNUAL

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR

1913-1914.

PART I.

Work at Head-quarters.

Mr. A. Rea, the late Superintendent of this Circle retired from Government service and made over charge of this office to me on the afternoon of the 16th October 1913. As per the orders of Government contained in G.O. R. No. 563, Public, dated the 20th October 1913, I was appointed Superintendent of this circle, with effect from the 17th October 1913, *vice* Mr. A. Rea, retired. During the year I was granted one month's privilege leave as per G.O. R. No. 404, Public, dated the 18th July 1913, and my Head Clerk was in charge of the routine work of the office during my absence.

2. The Manager and Head Photographer who had been deputed to assist Mr. A. Rea with his special work at the Madras Museum returned to this office on the 17th October 1913, on the retirement of Mr. A. Rea.

3. The appointment of C. S. Sundaram Ayyar as Head Clerk in this office was confirmed on the 16th July 1913. The services of C. S. Swaminatha Ayyar, typist in this office were temporarily transferred to the Revenue Secretariat on the 9th September 1913, and N. Ramachandra Rao was appointed to act instead. The services of the temporary clerk were dispensed with on the 17th October 1913, in consequence of Mr. A. Rea's retirement. **Clerical work.**

4. At the request of the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, the Manager was deputed on the 8th December 1913 to assist that officer with the superintending of the packing and despatching of the duplicate antiquities belonging to the Tinnevelly prehistoric collection. The Manager returned to this office on the 1st April 1914.

5. The services of the two temporary draftsmen were dispensed with on the 30th September 1913. There are still a number of unfinished drawings in this office which were commenced some years ago, but until these are required for some definite purpose as illustrations to special articles or monographs, it seems unnecessary to engage special men at present to finish the work. In many cases, photographs might be made to take the place of some of these drawings as illustrations, and as photographs are far more accurate and less costly to produce than hand-drawings, the former should always be employed in preference to the latter whenever possible. **Preparation of drawings.**

With the exception of a few plans and sections of the cairns excavated at Sirumugai in the Coimbatore district required to illustrate my report on the work carried out there during the year under report, no new drawings have been prepared.

6 As per G.O. No. 649, Public, dated the 26th May 1913, the Second Photographer was deputed to go to Simla to take delivery of all the old photo-negatives taken in this circle which were stored in the office of the Director-General

of Archæology in India, there. He returned with some 1,900 negatives, all of which have been rearranged and classified and new numbers given where necessary for incorporation in the "New List of Photo-Negatives" which has just been published and made available to the public.

Photography.

7. During the year under report, we received 13 applications from the public and we supplied 190 photographs at a total cost of Rs. 97-3-0 which has since been received and paid into the Bank of Madras to the credit of Government.

8. Twenty photographs of architectural details from important monuments in Southern India were supplied to the architects of New Delhi through the Director General of Archæology.

9. Mr. A. Rea was supplied with 230 photographs and a large number of plans and drawings to serve as illustrations to his work on the "Seven Pagodas" which he is preparing for Government.

10. The Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been supplied with 150 more photographs of sculptural subjects to serve as illustrations to his handbook on the "Iconography of Southern India" which he has been requested by Government to prepare. I have also supplied him with a number of drawings in this connection.

11. At the request of the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, the Head Photographer was deputed on the 3rd December 1913 to work at the Museum in connection with an illustrated catalogue of the duplicate antiquities belonging to the Tinnevelly prehistoric collection. He returned to duty in this office on the 16th March 1914.

12. The services of the temporary Photographer sanctioned in G.O. No. 1231, Public, dated the 3rd October 1913, will be dispensed with on the 16th April 1914.

13. A list of the new photographs taken during the year under report is given in Appendix A.

14. During the last hill recess, the Director-General of Archæology was supplied with a brief *resume* of the progress of Archæological work in this Circle during 1912-13 for incorporation in Part I of his Annual Report, and for Part II of the same report, I prepared illustrated articles on the following subjects: "The Tūlapurushadāna ceremony," "The Cinder Mound at Kudatini in the Bellary district," and "The Kota temples at Kotagiri in the Nilgiris". It is understood that these articles will appear in due course in Part II of the publication mentioned above. During the year under report a new list of photo-negatives in this office has been published and made available to the public.

Publications.

15. The old list of ancient monuments in this Presidency, dated 1910, is now under revision and I trust that it will be possible to issue a new and up to date list shortly, but there still remain a vast number of monuments awaiting inspection before a thoroughly complete list can be prepared. The following is a list of additional monuments that have been selected for conservation:—

List of ancient monuments.

List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments.

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Owner.	Reference.
			Kistna District.			
Serial numbers will be given when the list is revised.	Bezwada ..	Bezwada ..	Four pillars in the ruined mandapam in Jammidoddi.	Historical ..	Private ..	(Protected) G.O. No. 40, Public, dated 11th January 1912.
			Guntūr District.			
	Narasaraopet	Kondavidu..	Gopinathasvami temple in the fort and the adjoining lands containing a circular slab and a cement pipe.	Historical ..	Private ..	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.
	Do.	Do. ..	The Hill Fort	Do. ..	Do. ..	G.O. No. 1422, Public, dated 18th November 1913.
	Do.	Do. ..	Vishnu temple and other remains.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Endorsement No. 104-1, Public, dated 17th January 1914.

List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments—*cont.*

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Owner.	Reference.
			Anantapur District.			
	Hindupur ..	Gorrepalle ..	Outer enclosure wall of the Mahalakshmi temple.	Historical ..	Private ..	G.O. No. 233, Public, dated 15th March 1913.
	Penukonda.	Penukonda ..	North gateway of Penukonda town.	Architectural.	Government.	G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913.
	Do.	Do. ..	Old stambha in the compound of the Sub-Collector's office.	Do.	Do.	
	Kalyandrug.	Kalyandrug	Large dolmen on the summit of the rocky hillock about one and a half miles north-east of Kalyandrug.	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Do.	Two oblong cairns on the north and west sides of the hill above referred to.	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Do.	Group of nine circular cairns situated about half a mile due north of the inspection bungalow, Kalyandrug.	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Do.	Group of three large cairns situated about two miles north-east of the inspection bungalow at Kalyandrug.	Do.	Do.	
			Bellary District.			
	Hadagalli ..	Anguru ..	Kallesvara temple	Architectural.	Private ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
	Bellary ..	Kudatini (two mile to the west of)	Prehistoric mound known locally as "Budi-Kanavi".	Do.	Government.	G.O. No. 98, Public, dated 23rd January 1913.
	Hospet ..	Hampi (formerly the ancient city of Vijayanagar).	Vittala temple	Artistic and Historical.	Do.	G.O. No. 462, Public, dated 10th April 1913. First class.*
	Do. ..	Do.	Pattabi Rama temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Achutaraya temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Krishna temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Ananta Sayana temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Ganagitti temple (Jaina) ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Chandra Sekara temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Kadalaikallu Ganesa temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Malayavanta Ragunatha temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Narasimha statue	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	King's balance	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Inscribed Vishnu temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Hazara Ramachandra temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Throne platform	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Basement of King's audience hall.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Elephant stables	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Guard house	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Large stone trough	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Large stone door	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Lotus Mahal pavilion	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	S.E. watchtower in Zenana enclosure.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Basement of Queen's palace, Zenana enclosure.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	North watchtower in Zenana enclosure.	Do.	Do.	G.O. No. 462, Public, dated 10th April 1912. Second class.
	Do. ..	Do.	Guard room, Zenana enclosure ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Water pavilion do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	W. gateway do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Aqueduct	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Large underground temple ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Carved basement of a palace ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Underground shrine chamber ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Watchtower in Dannaik's enclosure.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Band tower in Dannaik's enclosure.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Mosque in Dannaik's enclosure ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Stone basement in Dannaik's enclosure.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Public bath	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Queen's bath	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Octagonal bath	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Octagonal pavilion	Do.	Do.	Do.

* *Class I.*—Monuments which from their present condition or historical or archæological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments—*cont.*

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Owner.	Reference.
			Bellary District—cont.			
	Hospet ..	Hampi (formerly the ancient city of Vijayanagar).	Group of small Jain temples, south of Pampapati temple.	Artistic and Historical.	Government.	G.O. No. 462, Public, dated 10th April 1913. Second class.*
	Do. ..	Do.	Domed gateway to the east of the citadel.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Fort gateway on the Talarigatta road.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Mandapa in a field near Talarigatta road.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Saraswati temple on a rocky hillock.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Saraswati temple near the water channel.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Rangaswami temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Khandikesvara temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Linga temple near Narasimha statue.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Sasivikal Ganesa temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Vishnu Pad temple	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Vishnu temple No. 1	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Do. No. 2	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Do. No. 3	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Jain temple on hill side (near the last).	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Old Siva temple (near Vittala temple).	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Ruined temple gateway (near Vittala temple).	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Monolithic bull (Hampi bazaar).	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Two-storeyed mandapa (Hampi baazar).	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Hampi bazaar	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Soolai bazaar	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Soolai well	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do.	Muhammadan dargah and tomb.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Hadagalli ..	Tambrahalli.	Ancient well	Architectural	Private ..	G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913. (Protected, 1411, Public, dated 15th November 1913).
	Rayadrug ..	Rayadrug ..	Large dolmen near the taluk office.	Do	Government.	G.O. No. 975, Public, dated 4th August 1913.
			Cuddapah District.			
	Kamalapuram.	Chilamakuru	Agastyesvara and Vignesvara temples.	Do.	Do.	G.O. No. 227, Public, dated 24th February 1914.
			Coimbatore District.			
	Avanashi ..	Avanashi ..	Siva temple	Do.	Private ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
	Do. ,	Kaniyampundi.	Prehistoric sites popularly known as Pandava graves.	Do.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 299, Public, dated 24th March 1911. (Protected).
	Do. ..	Tirumurugan pundi.	Murugan athaswami temple ..	Historical ..	Do. ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
	Kollegal ..	Kundur	(1) The ruined Mahalingesvara temple with two inscribed slabs. (2) A mutilated inscribed slab on the tank bund on the Kollegal-Singanallur road.	Do.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.
			Nilgiri District.			
	Coonoor ..	Banagudi Shola of Jakkaneri, three miles south of Kotagiri.	Group of large dolmens	Do.	Government.	G.O. No. 1036, Public, dated 18th August 1913.

* *Class II.*—Monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the wells and the like.

List of new monuments that have been included in the Standard List of ancient monuments—*cont.*

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Owner.	Reference.
			Nilgiri District—cont.			
	Coonoor ..	Jakkata, three miles south of Kotagiri.	Soulptured dolmens	Historical ..	Government.	G.O. No. 1036, Public, dated 18th. August 1913.
			Salem District.			
	Tiruchengodu.	Tiruchengodu.	Ardhanarisvara temple	Architectural	Private ..	G.O. No. 440, Public, dated 9th April 1912.
	Salem ..	Atur ..	The remains of the Fort with the buildings within.	Do.	Government.	G.O. No. 641, Public, dated 29th May 1912
			Chingleput District.			
	Chingleput.	Kalatur ..	Munkudumisvara temple ..	Historical ..	Private ..	G.O. No. 233, Public, dated 15th February 1913.
	Saidapet ..	Tiruvottiyur	Adipurisvara temple	Historical ..	Private ..	G.O. No 1412, Public, dated 15th November 1913.
			North Arcot District.			
	Cheyyar ..	Kuranganimuttam.	Rock-cut shrine	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
			Madras District.			
	Madras ..	Madras ..	Obelisk standing to the North of the western extremity of the Old Madras Town Wall at a distance of 700 yards.	Do. ..	Government.	G.O. No. 1336, Public, dated 5th December 1911.
	Do. ..	Tondiarpet..	Pillar R.S. No. 1793	Do. ..	Do.	G.O. No. 1462, Public, dated 2nd December 1912.
	Do. ..	Washermanpet.	Slab R.S. No. 1764	Do ..	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Madras ..	Pillar R.S. No. 1816	Do. ..	Situated on Railway land.	Do.
			South Arcot District.			
	Ginjee ..	Ginjee ..	Fortress comprising a hill fort on the Rajagiri, an inner and lower fort and lines of fortifications connecting the Rajagiri, Krishnagiri and Chakkilidurgam (Orme's St. George Mountain) hills. In and about the fortress are the following buildings and objects :—	Historical and Architectural.	Government,	G.O. No. 868, Public, dated 10th August 1911.
	Do. ..	Do. ..	On the Rajagiri— Two granaries, a magazine, flagstaff, Ranganatha's temple, Kamalakanni Amman's temple and the sacrificial slab in front of it, a big cannon, a treasury, and an audience hall.	Do.	Do.	Do
	Do ..	Do. ..	On the Krishnagiri— Two granaries, well for storing ghee, well for storing oil, two temples and an audience Chamber.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Do. ..	In the Inner and Lower Forts— (*a*) *Inner Fort.*—Venugopalaswami temple called "Rajanai Kudam" with a large polished slab and 5 carved figures in 3 panels granary, a gymnasium, kalyana mahal, stables and barracks, the remains of Muhabat Khan's mosque and Anaikulam tank.	Do.	Do.	Do.
			(*b*) *Lower Fort.*—Chakkaraikulam and Chettikulam ponds, a dais with two idols representing Kamalakanni Ammal and with two symbols of serpent God, the masonry platform of Desingh's funeral pyre and his girl wife's rati, idol of Hanuman, Saad-at-alla Khan's mosque with Persian inscriptions, a water tower attached to the mosque with Persian inscriptions, inscriptions in Persian on Pondicherry gate (A.D. 1713). Venkataramanasvami temple with inscriptions in Tamil, prisoner's well, old jail near the Pondicherry gate and two Persian inscriptions on the outer face of the last two bastions in the south of the eastern wall of the inner fort.			

List of new monuments that have been included in the standard List of ancient monuments—*cont.*

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Owner.	Reference.
			South Arcot District—cont.			
	Ginjee ..	Narasinga rayan-pettai.	Outside the Fort— (1) Pattabirama temple in Narasingarayanpettai. (2) Twelve-pillared mandapa in Narasingarayanpettai.	Historical and Architectural.	Government.	
	Do. ..	Sirukadam-bur.	(3) Twenty-four Jain figures in two rows, a standing rude figure, two fragments of a sitting figure and two inscriptions on Thirunathankunnu in Sirukadambur.			
			Tanjore District.			
	Mayavaram.	Tiruk-kadaiyur.	Amirtaghatesvara temple ..	Historical..	Private ..	G.O. No. 1231, Public, dated 3rd October 1912.
	Nannilam ..	Nannilam ..	Mathuvanesvara temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
	Do. ..	Tirukkan-disvaram.	Pasupatisvara temple	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Do. ..	Tiruchchan-gattangudi	Uttarapadesvara temple	Historical and Epigraphical.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 819, Public, dated 2nd July 1913.
	Papanasam .	Melattur ..	Unnathapurisvara temple with inscriptions.	Epigraphical.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.
	Do. ..	Avur ..	Pasupatisvara temple	Historical.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
	Do. ..	Nallur ..	Kalyanasunderasa temple.	Epigraphical.	Do. ..	G.O. No. 803, Public, dated 2nd July 1912.
	Shiyali ..	Shiyali ..	Brahmapurisvara temple ..	Historical ..	Do. ..	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
	Do. ..	Tiruvenk	Svetharanyesvara temple ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	(1) Sangitha Mahal .. .. (2) Maharaja Sabah or The Durbar Hall. (3) The Statue Hall .. .. (4) The Arsenal .. .. .. (5) The Clock tower .. .. (6) Krishna Vilas Tank with the wooden water pavilion in it. (7) Jarathkhana (square building with large dome). (8) Mottaigopuram .. .. (9) The two domed halls on the west of the Sangitha Mahal.	Historical and Architectural.	Government.	G.O. No. 159, Public, dated 17th February 1911 and G.O. No. 198 W., dated 3rd February 1912.
			Madura District.			
	Nilakottai ..	Mettuppatti.	Jain statues, rock inscriptions and Panchapandava beds on the hill.	Historial ..	Private ..	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.
	Madura ..	Kolikkudi ..	Jain statues, and rock inscriptions on the Settipodavu cave on the Ummanamalai hill. 2. Similar statues and inscriptions on the top of the same hill at Pechchipallam above the Ayyanar temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Melur ..	Kilvalavu ..	Panchapandava beds, Jain statues and Brahmi and Vatteluttu inscriptions on the Panchapandava malai.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Tirumanga-lam.	Kongara-palaiyan-kulam.	Panchapandava beds and the Brahmi inscriptions in the cavern on the hill.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Madura ..	Madura ..	Remains of Queen Mangammal's palace.	Do. ..	Government and private.	G.O. No. 904, Public, dated 26th July 1912.
	Periakulam.	Uttamapala-yam.	Karuppannasvami rock and Jaina sculptures.	Epigraphical.	Government.	G.O. No. 329, Public, dated 16th March 1914.

List of new monuments that have been included in the standard List of ancient monuments—*cont.*

No.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reason for conservation.	Owner.	Reference.
			Ramnad District.			
	Sivaganga ..	Kunakkudai.	The boulder, stone beds and Brahmi inscriptions on the hill and the rock-cut temples with inscriptions at the foot of the hill.	Historical ..	..	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 8th July 1911.
			Tinnevelly District.			
	Ambasamudram.	Sermadevi ..	Bakthavatsalar temple	Architectural.	Private ..	G.O. No. 276, Public, dated 29th February 1912.

Monuments that are tentatively in the list ordered for permanent retention.

Number in the list.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reference.
			Ganjām district.	
4	Sompeta agency.	Mahendragiri ..	Three temples on the hill	G.O. No. 321, Public, 14th March 1914.
			Vizagapatam district.	
9	Vizagapatam ..	Simhachellam ..	Vishnu temple	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
10	Do. ..	Darlakonda ..	Buddhist remains on the hill ..	Do. do.
12	Pithapuram ..	Kodavali ..	Buddhist remains	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
			Kistna district.	
16	Bezwada ..	Bezwada ..	Inscribed pillar and slab in Malleswara temple.	G.O. No. 40, Public, 11th January 1912. (Protected).
			Bellary district.	
116	Harpanahalli ..	Harpanahalli ..	Fort	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
119	Do. ..	Uchchangidurgam.	Hill Fort and Palace	Do. do.
122	Hadagalli ..	Rangapuram ..	Narasimha temple	Do. do. Protected as per G.O. No. 980, Public, 18th October 1910.
			Nilgiri district.	
227	Coonoor	Batlada Acheni, a hamlet of Konakarai.	Group of sculptured Dolmens ..	G.O. No. 1036, Public, 20th August 1912.
228	Ootacamund ..	Melkundah ..	Sculptured Dolmen	G.O. No. 1242, Public, 4th October 1912.
			Salem district.	
276	Omalur	Taramangalam ..	Kailasanatha temple	G.O. No. 1122, Public, 24th October 1911.
			Tanjore district.	
375	Negapatam ..	Tiruvarur ..	Tyagarajesvara temple with tank Kamalalaya.	G.O. No. 971, Public, 9th August 1912.
			Trichinopoly district.	
275	Namakkal ..	Namakkal ..	The hill and the temples of Sri Narasimha and Sri Ranganadasvami.	Protected G.O. No. 883, Public, 28th July 1912.

Monuments deleted from the list of ancient monuments, dated 1910.

Number in the list.	Taluk.	Locality.	Name of monument.	Reference.
			Kistna District.	
17	Bezwada ..	Bezwada ..	Ali Hussain Durga	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
19	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mallikarjuna temple	G.O. No. 612, Public, 17th May 1913.
20	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nagaresvara temple on the hill side.	Do.
22	Do. ..	Konduru ..	Narasimhasvami temple	Do.
			Guntur District.	
59	Sattenapalli ..	Panidem ..	Mounds	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
			Nellore District.	
69	Polur	Kondavedu ..	Hill Fort with lines of fortifications and other buildings.	These two monuments are incorrectly entered in Nellore district and since been transferred to Guntur district.
70	Do.	Do. ..	Vishnu temple	
			Anantapur District.	
86	Penukonda ..	Bukkapatnam ..	Old palace	G.O. No. 542, Public, 1st May 1913.
88	Do. ..	Penukonda ..	Ancient wells at Penukonda except a well close to the local fund school known as Sethuthirtham.	G.O. No. 115, Public, 28th January 1913.
90	Do. ..	Do. ..	Abdul Husain mosque	Do.
97	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalchatty Gutta	Do.
98	Do ..	Do. ..	Tombs near the palace	Do.
100	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sher Ali mosque	Do.
101	Tadpatri ..	Chukkaluru ..	Chennakesvara temple	Do.
			Bellary District.	
105	Adōni	Adōni	Ramzan Masjid alone (out of those included in item No. 105 in the list).	G.O. No. 180, Public, 23rd February 1911.
120	Hadagalli ..	Huvinahadagalli.	Fort	G.O. No. 115, Public, 28th January 1913.
112	Bellary	Bellary	Hill Fort	G.O. No. 943, Public, 2nd August 1912.
109	Alur	Chippagiri ..	Bojesvara temple	G.O. No. 695, Public, 9th June 1913.
110	Do.	Do. ..	Chinnakesava temple	Do.
111	Do.	Do. ..	Jain temple	Do.
			Cuddapah District.	
150	Cuddapah ..	Sivapalli.. ..	Visvanathasvami temple	G.O. No. 524, Public, 25th April 1913.
			Coimbatore District.	
184	Dharapuram ..	Padiyur	Badrakali Amman temple	G.O. No 348, Public, 20th March 1912.
			Chittoor District.	
244	Chittoor	Erukampet ..	Perumal temple	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
			South Arcot District.	
344	Tindivanam ..	Melacheri ..	Ruins of fort, palace, etc.	G.O. No. 904, Public, 26th July 1912.
			Tanjore District.	
388	Pattukkōttai ..	Pattukkōttai ..	Ruins of fort, etc.	Do.
			Rāmnād District.	
416	Rāmnād . ..	Rāmēsvaram ..	Tanjore Maharaja's chattiam ..	Do.
419	Do.	Do. ..	Sethumuthu Ramalinga temple ..	Do.
			Tinnevelly District.	
435	Ottapidaram ..	Kadambur ..	Pre-historic burial ground	G.O. No. 467, Public, 17th April 1912.
441	Srivaikuntam ..	Panchalakurichi.	Ruined fort	G.O. No. 220, Public, 3rd March 1911.
			Trichinopoly District.	
495	Trichinopoly ..	Toraiyur ..	Siva temple or Muktesvara temple ..	G.O. No. 676, Public, 4th June 1913.

16. A list of new books and publications acquired during the year under report is given in Appendix B. Office library.

17. The following excavation works were sanctioned by Government, but the only work actually taken up this year was the excavation of the cairns near Mettupalaiyam in the Coimbatore district. An illustrated report on these excavations is given in Part II of this report. Excavation.

List of excavation works sanctioned.

No.	Description and locality.	Amount sanctioned.	Reference.
		Rs.	
1	Certain cairns near Mettupalaiyam, Coimbatore District.	100	G.O. No. 198, Public, dated the 11th February 1913.
2	Certain cairns in the neighbourhood of Kalyandrug, Anantapur District.	500	G.O. No. 1321, Public, dated the 23rd October 1913.
3	Certain graves near Vinukonda, Guntur District.	100	G.O. No. 1534, Public, dated the 12th December 1913.
4	Certain tombs at Gajjalakonda, Markapur taluk, Kurnool District.	100	G.O. No. 1535, Public, dated the 12th December 1913.

18. The following is a list of treasure-trove cases brought to the notice of this department for an opinion as to whether any portion of the treasure should be acquired on behalf of Government for museum purposes :— Treasure-trove.

(1) Find of a large treasure in Kodur village, Nellore taluk, Nellore district, G.O. No. 657, Public, dated the 26th May 1913. Received and filed.

(2) Find of 23 treasure-trove articles at Kunneru amsam of Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district. Not found worth acquiring for museum.

(3) Find of three stone images at Mallavarpalaiyam, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district. Proposed for acquisition if they are given free of cost to museum.

(4) Find of four metal images, one metal chakram and a stone image within the fort at Vellore, North Arcot district. The four metal images and the metal chakram were proposed to be acquired for museum.

(5) Find of six granite images at Melakarandai village, Tinnevelly district. Found not worth acquiring on behalf of Government for museum.

(6) Find of some metal images and chakram at Srinivasanallur village, Trichinopoly district. Only the idols and a chakram found worth acquiring for museum.

19. As per the orders contained in G.O. No. 1452, Public, dated the 28th November 1912, a monthly statement giving the dates and other particulars of the tours undertaken each month has already been submitted to Government. Altogether 147 days have been spent on tour, and the following districts have been visited :— Tours.

Vizagapatam, Guntūr, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, Coimbatore, South Canara, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anjengo district.

20. A list of the archæological works proposed to be undertaken during 1914–15 is given in appendix C. Besides these, there are still a number of monuments awaiting inspection before any repairs can be carried out by Government, as it is not yet known whether they are of sufficient architectural or historical value to justify any subvention by Government. If time permits, I hope to take up some of the small excavation works already sanctioned by Government and mentioned in paragraph 17 above. Tour programme for 1914-15.

21. A statement showing the expenditure incurred on conservation works during the year under report is given in Appendix D. The sum of Rs. 43,000 was provided in the budget out of which a total sum of Rs. 33,133–5–4 was spent up to the 31st March 1914. Expenditure on Conservation Works.

22. With the exception of the wide-reaching scheme of conservation still in progress among the vast remains of the ancient royal city of Vijayanagar, popularly known as "Hampi Ruins", few of the other works call for special notice. The Conservation-

provision of notice boards, the removal of vegetation, the pay of watchmen and sweepers, and the usual annual repairs to prevent decay to monuments entered in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments, constitute the main works undertaken during the year under report. A list of these works will be found in Appendix D. The more important repairs are described in Part II.

Annual expenditure.

23. The expenditure of the Southern Circle of this department, during the year under report, has been as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of the retired Superintendent	6,388	11	4
Salary of the Superintendent	7,200	0	0
Travelling allowances of the Superintendent	1,827	10	0
Pay of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	4,423	7	7
Travelling allowances do.	759	11	6
Supplies and services	1,571	14	6
Contingencies	2,832	9	0
Compensation for dearness of food	246	11	6
Total ..	25,250	11	5

A. H. LONGHURST,
Superintendent, Archæological Survey Department, Southern Circle.

MADRAS,
31st March 1914.

APPENDIX A.

List of Photo-negatives prepared during 1913–14.

CLASS A.

Primitive Stone monuments and Antiquities.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
A. 475	Full	Two stone Virakals at Virabhadra temple.	Ipuru	Guntur.
A. 476	Do.	Stone images of a female Siva worshipper seated in a dolmen at Virabhadra temple.	Do.	Do.
A. 477	Do.	Two memorial stones of Siva worshippers	Do.	Do.
A. 478	Do.	General view of a large cairn	Sirumugai . ..	Coimbatore.
A. 479	Do.	Types of pottery discovered in the same..	Do.	Do.
A. 480	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
A. 481	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
A. 482	Do.	General view of a small cairn	Do.	Do.
A. 483	Do.	Burial Urn found in the same	Do.	Do.
A. 484	Do.	Pottery utensils found in the same.	Do.	Do.
A. 485	Do.	Buraial Urn (broken) found in a small cairn.	Do.	Do.
A. 486	Do.	Remains of the human skull and bones found in the same.	Do.	Do.
A. 487	Do.	Stone and iron implements found in the same.	Do.	Do.
A. 488	Do.	General view of a large cairn ..	Do.	Do.
A. 489	Do.	Four-legged Urn (broken) found in the same.	Do.	Do.
A. 490	Do. .. .	Pottery (broken) found in a large cairn ..	Do.	Do.

CLASS C.

Jain Art and Architecture.

Serial number	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
C. 34	Full	East view of main entrance, Chandranath Jain temple.	Mudabidri	South Canara.
C. 35	Do.	South-east general view of Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 36	Do.	South-east view of main shrine, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 37	Do.	Interior view of the Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 38	Do.	Pillar from north-east corner of Bhiradevi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 39	Do.	Pillar from south-west corner of Bhiradevi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 40	Do.	Pillar from north-west corner of Bhiradevi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 41	Do.	Pillar from south-east corner of Bhiradevi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 42	Do.	Carved base of Bhiradevi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 43	Do.	Details of panel with Dragon from the base of Bhiradevi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do. .. .	Do.
C. 44	Do	Details of panel with Giraffee from the base of Bhiradevi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 45	Do.	Details from base of south-east pillar in Bhiradevi mandapa, Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 46	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. 47	Do.	View of Mana-stambha in front of Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 48	Do.	Details from Mana-stambha in front of Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 49	Do.	Memorial stone in Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.

Jain Art and Architecture—*cont.*

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
C. 50	Full	Memorial stone in Chandranath Jain temple.	Mudabidri	South Canara.
C. 51	Do.	Wooden car in Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 52	Do.	Carved wooden pillar from Choutar's Palace.	Do.	Do.
C. 53	Do.	Details of elephant panel from carved wooden pillar in Choutar's Palace.	Do.	Do.
C. 54	Do.	Carved wooden pillar from Choutar's Palace.	Do.	Do.
C. 55	Do.	Details of horse panel from carved wooden pillar in Choutar's Palace.	Do.	Do.
C. 56	Do.	Plain wooden pillar from front verandah in Choutar's Palace.	Do.	Do.
C. 57	Do.	View of Jain old bridge	Do.	Do.
C. 58	Do.	Group of Jain Priests Tombs	Do.	Do.
C. 59	Do.	View of large Jain Priest tomb	Do.	Do.
C. 60	Do.	View of two Jain merchants tombs ..	Do.	Do.
C. 61	Do.	View of memorial stone near Jain tombs.	Do.	Do.
C. 62	Do.	General view of Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 63	Do.	South-east view of Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 64	Do.	Capital of Manastambha in front of Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 65	Do.	Model of Nandi Tirthankar in Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 66	Do.	Model of Panchaparameshti in Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 67	Do.	Model of Srita in Little Chandranath Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 68	Do.	Paper impression of a memorial stone from a Jain temple.	Do	Do.
C. 69	Do.	East view of Manastambha in front of Nemesvara Jain temple.	Karkal	Do.
C. 70	Do.	Details from Manastambha in front of Nemesvara temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 71	Do.	South-west view of Chathurmukha Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 72	Do.	South-west view of Manastambha in front of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do.	Do.
C. 73	Do.	Front view of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do.	Do.
C. 74	Do.	North-west view of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do.	Do.
C. 75	Do.	View of bust of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do.	Do.
C. 76	Do.	General view of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Venur	Do.
C. 77	Do.	Front view of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do.	Do.
C. 78	Do.	North-east view of Gummatesvara Jain statue	Do.	Do.
C. 79	Do.	Side view of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do.	Do.
C. 80	Do.	Back view of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do.	Do.
C. 81	Do.	Bust of Gummatesvara Jain statute ..	Do.	Do.
C. 82	Do.	South view of Santesvara shrine in Gummatesvara Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 83	Do.	View of memorial stone in Gummatesvara Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 84	Do.	South-west view of Manastambha in front of Gummatesvara Jain statue.	Do.	Do.
C. 85	Do.	General view of Santesvara Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 86	Do.	View of Manastambha in front of Santesvara Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 87	Do.	Details from Manastambha in front of Santesvara Jain temple.	Do.	Do.
C. 88	Do.	Inscribed stone in Santesvara Jain temple	Do.	Do.
C. 89	Do.	South-east view of Santesvara Jain temple	Guruvayankari ..	Do.
C. 90	Do.	West view of Santesvara Jain temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
C. 91	Do.	South-west view of Chandranath Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 92	Do.	West view of Chandranath Jain temple ..	Do. ..	Do.
C. 93	Do.	North-west view of five pillared mandapa in Santesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 94	Do.	Details from five pillared mandapa in Santesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 95	Do.	View of Manastambha in front of Santesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.
C. 96	Do.	Details from Manastambha in front of Santesvara Jain temple.	Do. ..	Do.

CLASS D.

Hindu Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject	Locality.	District.
D. 670	Full	North-east view of Dvajastambha and mandapa.	Chippagiri	Cuddapa
D. 671	Do.	Naga groups in the temple	Do.	Do.
D. 698	Do.	West view of Ganesa temple	Chilamkuru	Do.
D. 699	Do.	North-east view of Ganesa temple ..	Do. . ..	Do.
D. 700	Do.	North-west view of Ganesa temple ..	Do.	D.
D. 701	Do.	A pillar from Mahamandapa, Agasteeswara temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 845	Do.	Details of a sculpture from a pillar in Minakshi temple.	Madura	Madura.
D. 846	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
D. 847	Do.	Sculpture of Karaikal Amman (Female devotee of Siva) Minakshi temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 848	Do.	Sculptures of devotees of Siva, Minakshi temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 849	Do. . ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
D. 850	Do.	Stone image of Virabhadra in Virabhadra temple.	Ipuru	Guntur.
D. 851	Do. . ..	Carved stone lamp in Virabhadra temple.	Do.	Do.
D. 852	Do.	North-west general view of Nritya Sabha, Nataraja temple.	Chidambaram ..	South Arcot.
D. 853	Do.	North-west view of Nritya Sabha, Nataraja temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 854	Do.	Siva playing on a five-mouthed pot from the base of Nritya Sabha.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 855	Do.	Siva and Parvati from a nich on the west side of Nritya Sabha.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 856	Do.	Lakshmi devi, relating to Treasure Trove case.	Melakaranda ..	Tinnevelly.
D. 857	Do.	Valliamman, relating to Treasure Trove case.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 858	Do.	Subramaniaswami, relating to Treasure Trove case.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 859	Do.	Vignesvara and mouse relating to Treasure Trove case.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 860	Do.	Chandikesvarar, relating to Treasure Trove case.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 861	Do.	Elevation of a five-mouthed metal drum, Jambukesvara temple.	Tiruvanaikaval ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 862	Do.	General view of Thayumanavar temple	Trichinopoly ..	Do.
D. 863	Do.	Details of the upper cave of Thayumanavar temple.	Do. ..	Do.
D. 864	Do.	General view of the lower cave of Thayumanavar temple.	Do. ..	Do.

CLASS G.

Historical Forts and European Monuments.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
G. 119	Full	Memorial stone laid by His Royal Highness Prince of Wales at the commencement of the Madras Harbour Works	Madras	Madras.
G. 120	Do.	East view of Jamalabad Rock Fort ..	Near Beltangadi ..	South Canara.
G. 121	Do.	West view of the main gateway of the old Fort.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.
G. 122	Do.	North-east view of the Preston's Battery.	Do ..	Do.

CLASS I

Miscellaneous.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject	Locality.	District.
I. 28	Full	Landscape view from near Gummateswara Jain temple.	Venur	South Canara.

APPENDIX B.

The following is a list of books added to this Office Library during the year 1913–14.

1. Indian Antiquary (Current numbers).
2. Epigraphia Indica („).
3. The Indian Review („).
4. The Madras Christian College Magazine (Current numbers).
5. The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Quarterly).
6. The Journal of South Indian Association (do.).
7. The Journal of Indian Art and Industry No. 121.
8. Repertorie D'Art Archæologie (Quarterly).
9. Visvakarma, Parts III to VI, by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswami.
10. The List of Villages in the Madras Presidency :—
    Gānjam, Vizagapatam, Tanjore and Coimbatore.
11. Civil Account Code (Reprint) Part I, Volume I.
12. Civil Account Code (Reprint) Part I, Volume I (Appendices).
13. The revised Madras Stationery Manual, Volumes I and II.
14. The Quarterly Civil list of officers for Madras Presidency corrected up to 1st January 1914.
15. A History of Indian Shipping and Maritime Activities from the earliest times by R. Mukerji.
16. Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma.
17. Indian Architecture by H. B. Havell.
18. Report of the Chief Inspector of Indian Mines in India for 31st December 1912.
19. The Administration Report of Madras Presidency for the year 1912–13.
20. Annual Report of Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1912–13.
21. Annual Report of Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, for the year 1912–13.
22. Annual Report of Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, for the year 1912–13.
23. Monumental Java by J. F. Scheltema, M.A.
24. Report on Geological Survey, Canada Department of Mines, Victoria Memorial Museum.
25. Abstract copies of the Rules relating to Public Service Examinations in the Madras Presidency for 1913.
26. The Gods of the Egyptians by E. A. Wallis Budge, Volumes I and II.
27. Local Rules and Orders of the Madras Presidency, Volume II.
28. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Volumes XV and XVI.
29. Reports on Sanskrit Manuscripts in South India by E. Hultzsch, PH.D , Nos. I to III.
30. Reports on Sanskrit and Tamil Manuscripts for the year 1896-97 by M. Seshagiri Sastri, M.A., No. I.
31. Reports on Sanskrit and Tamil Manuscripts for the year 1893–94 by M. Seshagiri Sastri, M.A., No. II.
32. A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts collected during 1910–11 to 1912–13 in Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Part 2, Tamil.
33. A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts collected during 1910–11 to 1912–13 in Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Part 3, Telegu.
34. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras
    Volume I, Parts 1 to 3, Vedic Literature.
    Volume II.
    Volume III, Grammar, Lexicography and Prosody.
    Volume IV, Itihasa and Purana, Part 1.
    Volume IV, Upapuranas and Sthalamahatmyas, Part 2.
    Volume V, Dharma Sastra.
    Volumes VI and VII, Dharma Sastra (continued).
    Volume VIII, Arthasastra, Kamasastra and Systems
    Volume IX, System of Indian Philosophy—Nyāya.
    Volume X, Systems of Indian Philosophy, etc.
    Volume XI, Systems of Indian Philosophy (continued).
35. South Indian Inscriptions, Volume II (2 copies).
36. Inscriptions on Copper Plates and Stones in the Nellore District, Volumes I to III.
37. Lists of Antiquities, Madras, by Sewell. 1882, Volume I.
38. Lists of Antiquities, Madras, 1884, Volume II, by Sewell.
39. Lists of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Madras by J. J. Cotton.
40. South Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, Volume I 1890).

41. South Indian Inscriptions. Miscellaneous inscriptions from Tamil Country, Volume III, Part II.
42. Chalukyan Architecture by Mr. A. Rea, 1896.
43. South Indian Buddhist Antiquities by Mr. A. Rea, 1894.
44. Annual Progress Report of Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1913.
45. Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Part I, for the year 1911–12.
46. A Triennial Catalogue of manuscripts collected during 1910–11 to 1912–13 for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.
    Volume I, Part 1 Sanskrit, sections A. B. and C.
47. The Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac for the year 1914.
48. The following taluk maps of the districts—

Anantapur district	Anantapur.
	Dharmavaram.
	Gooty.
	Kadiri.
Bellary district	Adōni.
	Alūr.
	Bellary.
	Siruguppa.
Chingleput district	Conjeeveram.
	Madurāntakam.
	Ponnēri.
	Saidapet.
	Tiruvallūr.
Coimbatore district	Coimbatore.
	Palladam.
	Avanashi.

49. The Arts and Crafts of India and Ceylon by Dr. A K. Coomaraswami
50. The Quarterly Civil List of Archæological Survey Department.

APPENDIX C.

List of Archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1914–15.

Item number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1914–15.
			First Circle.	Rs.
1	Vizagapatam	Sankaram	Annual repairs to Buddhist monastery	100
2	Do.	Do.	Pay of watchman for Buddhist monastery.	60
3	Do.	Ramatirtham	Annual repairs to Buddhist monastery	100
4	Do.	Do.	Pay of watchman for Buddhist monastery.	60
			Second Circle.	
5	Kistna	Bezwada	Provision of notice boards for rock-cut caves.	18
6	Do.	Do.	Provision of notice boards to the cave west of Bezwada.	8
7	Do.	Mogalrajapuram	Repairs to the caves on the hill	5
8	Guntūr	Amaravati	Pay of watchman for Buddhist stupa	60
			Third Circle.	
9	Bellary	Bāgali	Repairs to Kallēsvara temple	300
10	Do.	Magalam	Repairs to Surayanarayana temple	17
11	Do.	Hampi	Repairs to large underground temple	150
12	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Muhammadan mosque	100
13	Do.	Do.	Repairs to nothern watch tower, Zenana enclosure.	150
14	Do.	Do.	Repairs to basement of Queen's Palace, Zenana enclosure.	250
15	Do.	Do.	Repairs to guard Room (so-called Concert Hall)	200
16	Do.	Do.	Repairs to elephant stables	500
17	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the ruined temple gateway near Vittala temple.	150
18	Do.	Do.	Repairs of roads and pathways to the monuments.	1,000
19	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Hazara Rama temple	200
20	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Jain temples south of Pampa-pathi temple.	200
21	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Krishna temple	200
22	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Vittala temple	600
23	Do.	Do.	Watchm n for the clearance of vegetation in Hampi ruins.	700
24	Do.	Tambrahalli	Repairs to the ancient well	1,000
25	Anantapur	Anantapur	Annual repairs to Sir Thomas Munro's house.	100
26	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the well in the compound of Sir Thomas Munro's House	100
27	Do.	Gooty	Repairs to the hill fort and maintenance of a watchman.	250
28	Do.	Kambaduru	Removal of vegetation from and repairs to the Siva temple.	100
29	Do.	Uravakonda	Repairs to Mallikarjuna temple	50
30	Do	Pobbarlapalli	Repairs to the ruined Mandapa and Well.	50
31	Do.	Tadpatri	Repairs to Chintalaraya temple	100
32	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Rama temple	100
33	Do.	Penukonda	Repairs to Gagana Mahal	100
34	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the northern gateway of the fort.	100
35	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Stambha in the compound of the Sub-Collector's office.	50
36	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Sethutirtham well close to the Local Fund School.	250
37	Do.	Gorantla	Repairs to Vishnu temple	300
38	Do.	Madakasira	Repairs to the northern gateway and two bastions.	200
39	Cuddapah	Pushpagiri	Repairs to the temples of Bhimesvara and Kesava.	1,000
40	Do.	Vontimitta	Repairs to the Kodanda Rama temple	2,000
41	Do.	Joti	Repairs to Vishnu temple	200
42	Do.	Sompalli	Repairs to the Vishnu temple and Dvajasthamba.	150
			Fourth Circle.	
43	Malabar	Tellicherry	Annual repairs to the fort	100
44	Do.	Sultan's Battery	Repairs to the Jain temple	25
45	Do.	Palghat	Repairs to the fort	500
46	Do.	Bekal	Repairs to the fort	500
47	South Canara	Mudabidri	Repairs to the ancient tombs of Jain priests.	500
48	Nilgiris	Hulikaldrug	Repairs to the fort	25
49	Do.	Batlada Achenni	Repairs to the group of sculptured dolmens.	5
50	Do.	Banagudi shola of Jakkaneri.	Repairs to the group of large dolmens	120
51	Do.	Melkunda	Repairs to the dolmen	5

List of Archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1914–15—*cont.*

Item number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1914–15.
			Fourth Circle—cont.	Rs.
52	Coimbatore	Avanashi	Repairs to Siva temple	800
53	Do.	Bhavani	Repairs to Sangamesvara temple	500
54	Do.	Mettupudur	Repairs to Jain temple	160
55	Do.	Sircar Periya-palaiyam.	Repairs to the temple on the tank ..	800
56	Trichinopoly ..	Namakkal	Repairs to the Hill fort	50
57	Do. ..	Do.	Repairs to the Narasimha temple ..	300
58	Do. ..	Do.	Repairs to the Ranganatha temple ..	300
59	Salem	Atur	Repairs to the Hill fort	1,500
60	Do.	Taramangalam ..	Repairs to Siva temple	120
			Fifth Circle.	
61	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram ..	Repairs to Seven Pagodas	1,500
62	Do.	Do. ..	Conservation of ancient monuments at Seven Pagodas for 1914–15.	280
63	Do.	Conjeeveram ..	Clearance of vegetation in Muktesvara temple.	100
64	Do.	Sriperumbudur ..	Petty repairs to Budapurisvara temple ..	50
65	Do.	Kalattur	Repairs to Munkudumisvara temple ..	550
66	Do.	Manimangalam ..	Repairs to old temple with apsidal gopuram.	660
67	Nellore	Udayagiri	Repairs to Hill fort	1,000
68	Madras	Madras	Annual repairs to obelisk (stone pillar) No. 4 lying at a distance of about 700 yards to the north of the western extremity of the Old Madras Town wall.	10
69	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to R.S. No. 1793 pillar near the Tiruvottiyur High Road in Tondiarpet.	10
70	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to R.S. No. 1764, slab of the late pillar near H-1 Police station at Washermanpet.	5
71	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Old Madras Town wall ..	260
72	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Cornwallis Memorial near the Custom House.	35
73	Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to R.S. No. 1816, pillar between the Madras and East Coast Railway situated in Washermanpet.	10
			Sixth Circle.	
74	Trichinopoly ..	Rajangudi	Repairs to the fort	1,000
75	Madura	Agraharam Koilpatti.	Repairs to Kailasanatha temple	14
76	Do.	Dindigul	Maintenance of watchman for the Rock fort.	90
77	Tinnevelly	Tirukarangudi ..	Repairs to the Vishnu temple	200
78	Do.	Vijayanarayanam ..	Repairs to Alagyammanar temple ..	200
79	Do.	Shermadevi	Repairs to Bakthavatsala temple	300
80	Do.	Adichanallur ..	Maintenance of watchman for the pre-historic remains.	78
81	Do.	Tuticorin	Repairs to the Dutch cemetery	50
			Seventh Circle.	
82	North Arcot	Arcot	Pay of watchman for the Delhi gate ..	60
83	Do.	Do.	Union tax for the Delhi gate	4
84	Do.	Vellore	Repairs to the Hindu temple in the fort..	300
85	Do.	Do.	Repairs to fort	400
86	Do.	Padavad	Repairs to the Hanuman temple	150
87	Do.	Abdullapuram ..	Repairs to Abdul Mahal	100
88	Do.	Nelvoy	Repairs to Rama temple	200
89	Do.	Virinjipuram ..	Repairs to Margasakayesvara temple ..	400
90	Do.	Siyamangalam ..	Repairs to rock-cut temple and sculpture.	200
91	Do.	Wandiwash	Repairs to the fort	200
92	Do.	Vellore	Improving the approaches to the Hindu temple in the fort.	1,060
93	Chittoor	Chendragiri	Repairs to the Mahal at Chendragiri ..	300
94	Do.	Melpadi	Repairs to Somanadesvara temple ..	400
95	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Cholesvara temple	300
96	South Arcot	Gingee	Maintenance of two watchmen for Ginjee fort.	150
97	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Ginjee fort	1,000
98	Do.	Cuddalore	Repairs to Fir St. David	150
99	Tanjore	Tanjore	Repairs to the inner ramparts and wall of the Sivaganga Little Fort.	3,480
100	Do. .. .	Do.	Maintenance of the Sivaganga Little Fort.	150
101	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Statue hall in the Tanjore palace.	800
102	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the Jeratkhana building ..	500
103	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Krishna Vilas tank	200
104	....	....	Excavation works	1,000
105	....	....	Contingency for urgent repairs	4,516
				40,000

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913–14.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					First Circle.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Ganjām	Berhampur ..	Jaugada	Asoka's inscription ..	(Repairs special). Repairs to the Asoka Inscription on the Jaugada rock. The caulking with lead-wool has been completed.	285	249 0 0	Work completed.
2	Vizagapatam ..	Anakapalle ..	Sankaram	Buddhist remains .	(Repairs special .. Constructing a watcher's shed at Sankaram Hills.	200	172 0 0	Do.
					(Annual repairs).—Repairs to the Buddhist monastery at Sankaram for 1913–14.	120	125 0 0	Do.
					Pay of the watcher for 1913–14	60	66 0 0	The excess is due to the grain compensation allowance paid to the watcher.
					Do. for 1912–13	..	6 0 0	Work completed.
3	Do. ..	Vizianagram ..	Ramatirtham ..	Do. ..	Repairs to the Buddhist monastery for 1913–14.	125	120 0 0	Do.
4	Do. .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pay of the watcher for 1913–14	60	66 0 0	Do.
					Second Circle.			
5	Kistna	Ellore	Guntapalle ..	Buddhist caves ..	Clearing jungle (repairs annual)	150	147 0 0	Work completed.
6	Do.	Gudivada ..	Gudivada . ..	Lanjadibba	Fixing a notice board	..	3 0 0	An incomplete work of 1912–13 work completed.
7	Do.	Bezwada	Bezwada . ..	Twin caves	Providing notice boards	22	21 0 0	Work completed.
8	Guntūr	Bāpatla	Bāpatla	Bhavanarayana temple.	Fixing a notice board	2	2 0 0	Do.
9	Do.	Do.	Motupalli	Buddhist remains at Sakaladani dibba.	Do.	3	3 0 0	Do.
10	Do.	Do.	Do.	Chōla temple.	Do.	2	2 0 0	Do.
11	Kistna	Bezwada ..	Kondapalli ..	Hill fort	Maintaining a watchman (annual repairs) ..	6	6 0 0	Completed. The amount spent represents the watchman's salary for March 1913paid in April 1913. His services were dispensed with from 1st April 1913 as one was considered unnecessary.
12	Do..	Nandigama ..	Jaggayyapet ..	Buddhist remains of a stupa on the hill.	Providing a notice board in lieu of one lost (special repairs).	..	13 0 0	Completed. This is an incomplete work of previous year.
13	Guntūr	Guntūr . ..	Undavalli	Four-storeyed rock-cut cave.	Replacing fallen pillars, closing cracks in roofs and pillars and patch repairs (special repairs).	53	37 0 0	Do. do.
14	Do. ..	Sattenapalle ..	Amaravati	Mound containing a Buddhist stupa and other remains.	(i) Maintaining a watchman (annual repairs.)	60	55 0 0	Completed. The saving of Rs. 5 is due to the watchman's salary for February 1914 having been paid in April 1914 (*i.e.*) in 1914–15. The present estimate being an annual repair, estimate will be closed and the above sum of Rs. 5 charged to the estimate for 1914–15.
					(ii) Renewing the roof of the watcher's shed (special).	50	45 0 0	Completed.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Second Circle—cont.			
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
					(iii) Renewing the letter of the notice board.	12	..	The work could not be carried out before the end of March 1914. This will be done in 1914-15.
15	Guntūr	Sattenapalle	Dharanikota (not Amaravati as noted in the printed list).	Fort	Providing a notice board (special repairs) ..	..	3 0 0	Completed. This is an incomplete work of previous year.
16	Do.	Guntūr	Undavalli	Vishnu and Siva shrines.	Replacing the missing bricks in the Vimanas, sloping the floor so as to draw off the rain water, repairing the leaks in the mandapas and repairing the walls (special repairs).	..	107 0 0	The amount of the contribution received is Rs. 160. The Superintending Engineer reports that explanation is called for from the Executive, Engineer, Guntūr Division, for not having spent the full contribution received towards the repairs to Siva and Vishnu temples at Undavalli.
					Third Circle.			
17	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Anantapur	Sir Thomas Munro's house.	(Special repairs)—White and colour-washings, shifting tiles, clearing roof timbers, etc.	100	203 0 0	Completed.
				Well in the compound of Sir Thomas Munro's house.	(Special repairs)—Clearing vegetation and removing fallen revetment and rebuilding.	200	78 0 0	Do.
				Repairs to the fixing of a tablet to Sir Thomas Munro's house.	Repairs *nil*	100	..	
18	Do. ..	Gooty	Gooty	Hill fort . ..	(Special repairs)—Making up broken ornamental portion, repairing cracks of domes and flooring of bricks and plaster. Repairs to south gate lintels which were broken.	300	139 0 0	Completed.
					(Repairs annual)—Entertainment of watchmen.	..	168 0 0	
19	Do. ..	Tadpatri . ..	Tadpatri . ..	Ramasvami temple ..	Repairs	..	37 0 0	
20	Do. ..	Kalyandrug ..	Kambaduru ..	Siva temple	(Special repairs)—Providing notice boards to the temple.	..	19 0 0	Completed.
				Do.	Repairs and removal of vegetation from old Siva temple.	100	..	
21	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalyandrug ..	Excavation of certain cairns.	*Nil.*	500	..	This work is to be done by the Archæological Department—*vide* 1321 of 23rd October 1913 from the Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—*cont.*

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
				Third Circle—cont.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
22	Anantapur ..	Hindupur ..	Lepakshi	Veerabhadra temple..	Stone beams of the roof of Somavara-mandapa have been supported by cut-stone pillars dressed similar to those existing.	100	1,144 0 0	Work in progress. Rs. 200 required to finish the work.
23	Do.	Penukonda ..	Penukonda.. ..	Gagan Mahal ..	White-washing the whole building two coats. Repairs to doors and windows and patch plastering and cornice work.	100	170 0 0	Work in progress Rs. 40 required to complete the work.
24	Do.	Do. .. .	Do.	Isvara temple ..	Removing high ground round the base of the temple. Cement plastering for the terrace and repairs to Nandi.	200	235 0 0	Work in progress. Rs. 160 required to complete the work.
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rama temple ..	Removing high ground round base. Cement plastering for the terrace.	400	415 0 0	Work in progress. Rs. 115 required to complete the work.
26	Do.	Do.	Do. .. .	Northern gateway of fort wall.	Clearing high ground to expose the inscription on the fort wall. Replacing the fallen cutstone beam. Repairing the demolished portions. Constructing a drain to drain off water.	100	85 0 0	
27	Bellary	Hospet ..	Hampi	(*a*) Concert Hall ..	Ceiling in front verandah and top and sides of arches have been plastered and exterior of walls all round grouted with mortar. Steps with rough stones have been constructed. Premises all round have been sloped for drainage and gravelled over and pathways have been delineated.	200	182 0 0	Incomplete work of last year. Work completed.
				(*b*) Lotus Mahal ..	Broken portion of masonry had been made up. The uneven portion of floor had been levelled with concrete and surface plastered. Basement has been fully exposed to view and earthwork all round had been retained by rough stone walling. Ground all round sloped for drainage and gravelled over and pathways delineated.	200	166 0 0	Do.
				(*c*) Elephants' stables.	(*c*) Wall all round have been grouted and patch plastering done here and there. Tops of two of the domes have been fully plastered. Ground all round sloped for drainage and gravelled over. Pathways opened and delineated.	*Nil.*	69 0 0	Do.
				(*d*) Repairs to buildings in the Zenana enclosure.	(*d*) *Palace basement* :—Joints have been grouted. Displaced cutstones on the north side have been repacked.	*Nil.*	614 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—*cont.*

Number	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Third Circle—cont.			
	Bellary	Hospet .. .	Hampi		*Buildings at north-west corner.*—Open joints have been grouted. Broken portions of inside platform made up. Loose stones stacked aloof.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
					South-west watch tower.—Broken portion of masonry and floor rectified. Floor, roof and sides of wall plastered, wherever necessary, and joints at exterior grouted.			
					North-east watch tower.—Joints in front grouted.			
					Water pavilion.—The displaced stones in the retaining wall have been set right and new rough stone walling constructed wherever necessary and joints grouted.			
					Vegetation has been completely removed. Ground all over the premises has been sloped for drainage and gravelled, and pathways opened and delineated.			
				(*e*) Muhammadan watch tower.	Top and bottom of domes and side walls of staircase and rooms above have been plastered. The exterior of walls all round has been grouted. Concrete has been laid in patches on roof and floor where necessary. Northern balcony has been set right by paving with cut-stones and pillars of brick masonry constructed to support the over hanging masonry. Fresh pathway has been constructed retained by rough stones wallings on both sides. Vegetation has been completely removed.	400	676 0 0	Incomplete work of last year. Work completed.
				(*f*) Throne platform.	Vegetation has been completely removed. Ground all round sloped for drainage and gravelled over. Joints in the basement have been grouted. Ornamental stones have been arranged along the pathway.	*Nil.*	95 0 0	Do.
				(*g*) Chandrasekara temple.	Broken parts of compound wall have been reconstructed. Eastern entrance has been closed. Holes in sanctum tower has been filled up with brick in mortar. A turn-style has been fixed in the south compound wall. Premises all round have been sloped for drainage and gravelled over.	200	240 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—*cont.*

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
				Third Circle—cont.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
	..	Hospet	Hampi	(*h*) Octaganal bath.	Roofing has been made water-tight. Broken parts of parapet have been set right. Roughstone walling has been constructed all round. A fencing of barbed wire has been put up all round to prevent trespass and turn-style fixed at south. The ground all round has been sloped for drainage and gravelled over.	200	405 0 0	Incomplete work of last year. Work completed.
				(*i*) Stone trough	The trough has been fully exposed by the removal of the earth all round. Ground all round sloped for drainage and gravelled over.	15	47 0 0	New work completed.
				(*j*) Kadalaikallu Ganesha temple.	Joints all round in wall have been grouted. Vegetation has been removed. Gravel has been spread in front mandapa.	....	56 0 0	Do
				(*k*) Band tower near Muhammadan mosque.	Walls all round and ceiling and top of roof has been plastered where necessary. Broken portions of wall and floor have been made up. Joints all round have been grouted. Basement has been fully exposed to view and premises all round sloped for drainage and gravelled over and new pathway with culverts has been made.	100	252 0 0	Do.
				(*l*) Queen's bath ..	Rough stone walling has been constructed for ditches all round. Grouted all round; sloped for drainage and gravelled over and new pathways opened.	50	148 0 0	Do.
				(*m*) Octaganal pavilion.	Walls all round have been plastered where necessary. Roofing has been made water tight .. .. Joints at top have been grouted	200	173 0 0	Do.
				(*n*) Underground chamber.	Extra earth all round has been removed. Parapet wall has been constructed all round to prevent accidents. Broken portions of masonry have been made up. Premises all round have been sloped for drainage and pathways gravelled.	260	256 0 0	Do.
				(*o*) Fort gate, Talarigatte road.	The sides of the gateway have been supported by masonry buttresses on a solid foundation and the open joints have been grouted. The top of gateway has been plastered. Loose stones have been stacked.	100	483 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—*cont.*

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure	Remarks.
				Third Circle—cont.				
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
	Bellary	Hospet	Hampi	(*p*) Domed Gateway, North of Pattabi Rama temple.	Inside and outside of dome and walls all round has been plastered. Joints in the old masonry have been grouted. The broken parts of masonry have been made up. The roof has been made watertight. Vegetation has been removed. Loose stones have been staked.	..	203 0 0	New work completed.
				(*q*) Approach Road to Mathanga-parvatham Hill.	Thick vegetation has been removed. Big stones found in the way have been removed and stacked. Rough stone steps have been rectified. Pathways have been levelled and sectioned.	..	73 0 0	Do.
				(*r*) Watch tower, North Zenana enclosure.	Cut stone slabs have been laid for the top floor and concrete has been laid over to make surface watertight.	200	155 0 0	Work in progress. Rupees 105 required for 1914-15.
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ganagitti Jain temple.	The extra earth all round the temple has been completely removed to expose the full basement of the temple. Rough stone walling has been constructed all round.	200	192 0 0	Incomplete work of last year. Work completed.
29	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hazara Rama temple.	Plastering in patches has been done to sanctum tower and parapet wall in front. A new wall has been constructed near entrance to prevent cattle trespass. A turn-style has been fixed. Loose stones have been removed outside and stacked. Open joints all round temple have been grouted. The ground all round the premises has been sloped for drainage and gravelled over.	300	529 0 0	Work almost completed. Rupees 50 required for 1914-15.
30	Do.	Do.	Do	Jain temple on Hemakutam Rock.	The overhanging portion of masonry has been dismantled. The fallen basement has been repacked. Concrete has been laid on the platform all round and plastered over. The overhanging masonry on gopuram has been filled up. Joints have been grouted. Loose stones have been stacked.	..	412 0 0	Work completed.
31	Do.	Do.	Do.	Entrance gopuram to Jain temple on Hemakutam Rock.	Portion of wall in the western side has been reconstructed. The roof has been made watertight. Joints have been grouted. A new pathway has been made to the Jain temple and gravelled over.	410	410 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—*cont.*

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
				Third Circle—cont.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
32	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Hampi	Krishna temple ..	Proper approach has been made at the south entrance and a turn-style has been fixed.	53	53 0 0	Incomplete work of last year. Work completed.
33	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Open joints all round temple have been grouted. The stones for steps have been removed and stacked. The north enclosure has been closed and turn-style has been fixed. Loose stones have been stacked.	..	103 0 0	Work in progress. Rupees 427 required for 1914-15.
34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Monolithic statue of Narasimha.	The compound wall has been repacked and joints have been grouted. Flooring in front has been removed and relaid. Broken parts of this statue have been arranged on floor. Ground all round has been sloped for drainage and gravelled over. The entrance has been closed and a turn-style has been fixed.	200	753 0 0	Work completed.
35	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Huge Linga near Monolithic statue of Narasimha.	Vegitation has been completely removed. Ground all round has been sloped for drainage and gravelled over. A channel has been constructed to take off the water from the temple.	..	69 0 0	Do.
36	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Pattabi Rama temple.	*Main temple.*—The broken lintels in sanctum and front mandapa have been supported by new beams and pillars. The holes in sanctum tower have been closed with brick in mortar. Roofing has been made watertight. *Mandapa, south-east.*—Roofing has been made watertight. Flooring on the south side has been rectified. Masonry wall been constructed on the southern side to prevent rain water from getting into the Mandapa. *Compound wall.*—The premises all round have been sloped for drainage and gravelled over. Loose stones, big and small, have been stacked. The broken portions of the compound wall have been made up.	1,500	1,623 0 0	Incomplete work of last year Rupees 743 required for 1914-15.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Third Circle—cont.			
..						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
					Gopuram East.—The east entrance has been closed. The openings over the gopuram have been supported by brick arches and the sides have been filled up with earth.			
37	Bellary	Hospet	Hampi	Vittala temple ..	*Main temple.*—Flooring has been rectified. Roofing slabs have been newly laid where broken. The broken lintel in sanctum has been supported by pillars. *South-east mandapa.*—The broken roof slabs have been removed and relaid. The floor of terrace has been rectified. *South mandapa.*—The mandapa has been cleared of debris, parapet wall and floor have been plastered. The dripstones have been supported. *North-east mandapa.*—Old brick buttresses have been removed and fresh ones of stones constructed. The displaced flooring has been rectified. All loose stones have been stacked and vegetation removed.	2,000	1,277 0 0	Incomplete work of last year. Work completed.
38	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vishnu temple north-east of Vittala temple.	Deep rooted vegetation has been completely removed. The roof has been made water-tight. The flooring has been rectified. The cut stone wall has been set right where disturbed. Joints have been grouted. The broken lintels at the east entrance have been supported by a new pillar. A new path way had been made.	1,500	1,442 0 0	Work in progress. Rupees 458 required for 1914-15.
39	....	....	....	Notice boards to ancient monuments.	Eleven notice boards have been fixed at important places.	..	380 0 0	Work completed.
40	....	....	....	Ladders for the use of watchmen at Hampi Ruins.	Four twelve-foot ladders and two twenty-foot ladders have been supplied to the watchmen to enable them to remove vegetation from the tops of the buildings.	..	41 0 0	Do.
41	Bellary	Hospet	Hampi Ruins ..	Employment of watchmen to look after ancient mounments and remove vegetation.	Six watchmen and one head watchman have been employed and for the removal of vegetation.	700	511 0 0	Do.
42	Do. .. .	Harpanahalli ..	Bagali	Kallesvara temple ..	Do.	200	..	
43	Do.	Hadagalli ..	Tambrahalli ..	Ancient well ..	Do.	1,000	..	

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913–14—*cont.*

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
				Third Circle—cont.		RS.	RS. A. P.	
44	Bellary	Hospet	Hampi	Repairs to King's balance.	....	20	..	Grants allotted for the whole division has been treated as a consolidated figure for all the protected works in the division for which estimates have been sanctioned—*vide* letter No. 709, dated the 24th August 1913, from the Additional Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
45	Do. . .	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Vishnu temple near Sula Bhavi.	....	300	..	
46	Do	Do.	Do.	Repairs to and removal of vegetation from Mahomedan Durga and domed tomb.	....	100	.	
47	Do.	Do.	Do.	Repairs to the domed gateway to the east of Citadal.	....	200	..	
48	Do.	Do.	Do. .. .	Repairs to and removal of vegetation from the Mandapa in the field to the west of Talarigutta Road.	..	200	..	
49	Do.	Do.	Do.	Repairs to foot-print temple.	....	20	..	
50	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Repairs to Throne Platform.	.. .	50	..	
51	Do. . ..	Do.	Hampi Ruins ..	Repairs to the basement of an old building.	..	200	..	
52	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Providing pathway to stone door.	....	20	..	
53	Do. .. .	Do	Do. ..	Repairs to Mosque ..	..	100	..	
54	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Repairs to basement of palace in Zenana enclosure.	.. .	200	..	
55	Do.	Do.	Do. .	Repairs to the Guard Room in Zenana enclosure.	....	100	..	
56	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Repairs to the south eastern watch tower in Zenana enclosure.	....	200	..	
57	Do.	Do. .. .	Do. ..	Repairs to the Atchuta Narayana temple.	...	200	..	

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913–14—*cont.*

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
				Third Circle—cont.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
58	Bellary	Hospet .. .	Hampi Ruins ..	Repairs to Jain temple.	....	200	..	
59	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Watchman to Vittala temple	....	60	..	
60	Chittoor ..	Madanapalle ..	Somapalle	Somapalle temple ..	Renewing and relaying flooring slabs rectifying leaks, sundry repairs and ordinary maintenance of buildings.	150	152 0 0	Work in progress. About Rs. 50 will be required to complete the work.
61	Cuddapah ..	Sidhout	Vontimitta	Kodandarama temple	Removing whitewash from Kalyana mandapa stone pillars, stirrupping the broken lintels over north and south gopurams and filling in the excavated portions with concrete and plaster.	100	111 0 0	Work completed.
62	Do. ..	Pullampet ..	Attirala . ..	Parasurama temple ..	*Ordinary repairs.*—Removing vegetation .	110	80 0 0	Work in progress.
63	Do. ..	Do.	Adapur	Ruined shrine ..	*Ordinary repairs.*—Removing debris ..	12	51 0 0	Work completed.
64	Do. ..	Jammalamadugu.	Gandikota	Old temple	*Special repairs.*—Calcarium paint was given to suit the existing colour wherever repairs were done.	27	27 0 0	Do.
65	Cuddapah & Chittore.	..	....	Providing Notice Boards to Archæological Works.	Notice boards for all the works in the division except Sompalle temple have been provided.	5	5 0 0	Notice board for Sompalle temple will be provided in 1914–15.
				Fourth Circle.				
66	Malabar ..	Kottayam ..	Tellicherry ..	Fort	Clearing vegetation	160	156 0 0	Work completed.
67	Do. ..	Wynaad ..	Sultan's Battery ..	Jain temple	Clearance of vegetation and repairs to road.	30	27 0 0	Do.
68	Do. ..	Palghat ..	Palghat	Fort	Pointing with coloured mortar, etc., and removing vegetation all round.	500	484 0 0	Do.
69	South Canara ..	Kasargode ..	Bekal	Do.	Rebuilding the collapsed portion of rampart wall and removing vegetation all round .	500	505 0 0	Do.
70	Salem	Atur	Atur	Hill Fort	Jungle clearance and clearance of vegetation from the buildings—Special Repairs.	500	501 0 0	Do.
71	Trichinopoly ..	Namakkal ..	Namakkal	Do.	Ordinary repairs	50	51 0 0	Do
72	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Narasimha temple ..	Special repairs to leaky roof and to the floor.	300	300 0 0	In progress. A sum of Rs. 80 approximately is required to complete the work.
73	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Ranganatha temple .	Special repairs. Removal of vegetation and repairs to the floor.	290	290 0 0	Completed.
74	Salem	Salem	Taramanglam ..	Siva temple	Special repair. Repairs to the roof and the floor.	500	434 0 0	In progress. A sum of Rs. 188 is required to complete the work. Contribution share Rs. 103.
75	Nilgiris ..	Coonoor	Hulikaldrug ..	Fort	Clearing bushes and clearing compound (annual repairs).	30	16 0 0	Work completed.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913–14—*cont.*

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
				Fourth Circle—cont.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
76	Nilgiris	Coonoor ..	Kotagiri	Batlada Acheni dolmens.	Repairs to dolmens and removal of vegetation (repairs, annual).	20	17 0 0	Work completed.
77	Do. ..	Do. ..	Banagudi Shola ..	Dolmens	Clearing jungle (annual)	120	22 0 0	The pathway was not formed as the Forest Department objected to it and hence lapse. Detailed report called for from the Sub-Divisional Officer.
78	Do. ..	Ootacamund ..	Melkunda	Sculptured dolmens ..	Clearing jungle and vegetation (repairs, annual).	5	5 0 0	Work completed.
79	Coimbatore ..	Erode	Sircar Periyapalaiyam.	Temple on the tank.	Removing and rebuilding a wall. Removing, covering stones and terracing cutstone-work with carvings (repairs, annual).	431	424 0 0	Work in progress. Rupees 450 is required for expenditure during 1914–15.
80	Do. ..	Do.	Vijiamangalam ..	Jain temple	Cutstone work with carvings, terracing, flooring and removing and rebuilding the ceiling stones. Removing prickly-pear (repairs, annual).	160	131 0 0	Work completed.
81	Do. ..	Avanashi ..	Tirumurgampundi.	Siva temple	Repairing leaks in the roof (repairs, special).	55	52 0 0	Do.
82	Do. ..	Bhavani ..	Bhavani	Sangame wara temple.	Brickwork over Vishnu temple mandapam (repairs, annual).	14	14 0 0	Incomplete work of 1912–13 completed.
83	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Terracing closing leaks in terrace. Removing cutstone beams (repairs, special).	..	168 0 0	Work completed. An expenditure of Rs. 78 has been incurred in excess and has been debited to miscellaneous advances pending recovery from the Devastanam Committee who contributed Rs. 750.
				Fifth Circle.				
84	Madras	Madras	Madras	Fixing the old inscription stone in the basement wall of the H-1. Police station, Washermanpet.	Annual repairs	10	9 13 3	Completed.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	The obelisk standing between the Madras and the East Coast Railway near Basin Bridge.	Do.	26	26 1 1	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	The obelisk standing near Thiruvottiyur High Road, Madras.	Do.	27	26 12 11	Do.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Fifth Circle—cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
87	Madras	Madras	Madras	The Old Town Wall and obelisk near Royapuram.	Annual repairs	200	170 7 7	Complete.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cornwallis memorial in front of the Presidency Port Office.	Do.	37	36 12 3	Do.
89	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Mahābalipuram ..	Ancient monuments.	Special repairs	875	848 1 5	In progress. Estimated value of work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 1,035.
90	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vayalur	Tirupuliswara temple.	Do.	400	397 5 1	Completed with a saving of Rs. 103.
91	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	All ancient monuments in the district.	Special repairs providing notice boards ..	480	447 5 2	In progress. Estimated work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 32.
92	Do. ..	Conjeeveram ..	Conjeeveram ..	All ancient monuments.	Special repairs	40	45 4 0	Completed.
93	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	"Ther Mahal" ..	Annual repairs	115	113 14 3	Do.
94	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Repairs, ordinary	..	19 1 7	Do.
95	Do. ..	Conjeeveram ..	Conjeeveram ..	Kailasanatha temple	Special repairs	660	413 12 4	In progress. Estimated value of work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 246.
96	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mainmangalam ..	Old temple with apsidal gopuram.	Do.	302	373 6 6	Completed.
97	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuram	Kesavaperumal temple.	Do.	430	430 0 7	In progress. Estimated value of work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 90.
98	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	Kalattur	Munkudumisvara temple.	Do.	200	200 10 6	In progress. Estimated value of work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 349.
99	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mahābalipuram ..	Conservation of ancient monuments for 1913–14.	Annual repairs	250	228 13 1	Completed. Savings Rs. 51.
100	Do. ..	Do ..	Tenneri	Large Siva temple .	Special repairs	170	168 15 3	In progress. Estimated value of work yet remaining to be done is Rs. 51.
101	Do. ..	Madurāntakam ..	Perumbair ..	Tondoneesvara temple.	Do.	..	2 8 0	Completed.
102	Do. ..	Chingleput ..	Mahābalipuram ..	Repairs to archæological works at Mahābalipuram.	Do.	..	0 1 0	Do.
103	Nellore	Udayagiri ..	Dasarapalli ..	Cave	*Special repairs.*—Removing prickly-pear in front of the cave and removing loose stone.	15	14 6 6	Do.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1913–14—*cont.*

Number	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
				Fifth Circle—cont.				
104	Nellore ..	Repur ..	Repur	Ancient monuments in the district, Old Fort.	Providing notice boards to the ancient monuments (Government) in the Nellore district. *Special repairs.*—Fitting only is now done. Incidental charges such as railway freight are also paid. Cost of the board was paid in 1912–13.	..	6 14 4	A sum of R. 141–9–9 was incurred in 1912–13 on these monuments and completion report sent during 1912–13. Additional outlay was incurred during the year for putting up some more notice boards.
105	Do. ..	Nellore ..	Nellore	Do	Providing notice boards. Fitting board is now done. Cost of the board and other incidental charges were paid in 1912–13.	..	1 4 11	Revised completion report will be submitted.
				Sixth Circle.				
106	Madura	Madura	Madura	Tirumal Naick's palace.				
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ten pillars ..				
108	Do.	Do.	Tirupparankundram.	Remains on the hill including rock-cut cave and inscriptions	Providing notice boards (repairs, special).	13	13 0 0	Work completed.
109	Do.	Tirumangalam ..	Koilpatti	Kailasanatha temple.				
110	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Maintenance of the building	14	14 0 0	Do.
111	Do.	Melur	Alagar Hills ..	Panchapandava beds	Clearing bushes and forming easy access and providing ladder (special).	100	101 0 0	Completed.
112	Do.	Dindigul ..	Dindigul	Rock Fort	Watchman for watching the rock-fort and annual maintenance.	90	101 0 0	Do.
113	Tinnevelly ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Adichanallur	Prehistoric remains ..	The remains were watched by a man under the control of the Revenue Department (repairs, annual).	73	73 0 0	Work completed.
114	Travancore State.	Quilon	Anjengo	Old Fort	Removal of earth mounds and other debris from inside the fort, rebuilding the damaged portion of musketry walls in rear and pointing and removal of vegetation from the walls (ordinary).	87	84 0 0	Work of previous year completed with an expenditure of Rs 584.
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Notice board has been provided for in the building (special).	25	25 0 0	Work completed.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—*cont.*

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Sixth Circle – cont.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
116	Trichinopoly ..	Perambalur ..	Valikondapuram ..	Repairing the Valeswara temple mandapa, etc.	*Repairs, special.* Roof of inner mandapa, floor of outer mandapa repaired.	600	272 7 6	Lapse due to the final bill for settling the piece-worker's accounts called for in No. 626, dated 28th January 1914, and subsequent reminders having not been received from the Sub-Overseer M.R.Ry. S. C. Munisami Mudaliyar or the Sub-Divisional Officer, North, for audit and payment. The bills are yet due.
117	Do. .	Kulitalai ..	Sivayam	Rathnesvara temple..	Ordinary repairs. Contractor's account for work done last year was settled and no new work was carried out this year.	..	5 0 0	
118	Do. ..	Trichinopoly ..	Tiruvellarai ..	Vishnu temple	Do. do.	..	*31 4 0*	
119	Do. ..	Do. ..	Samayapuram ..	Rajesvara temple	Repairs to compound wall and front gate completed. Compound cleared.	400	344 14 5	
120	Do. ..	Udaiyarpalaiyam.	Kunarasavalli ..	Siva temple ..	Same as items Nos. 123 and 124	..	*58 0 0*	The contribution of Rs. 100 received from the trustee is now fully adjusted.
					Seventh Circle.			
121	Tanjore ..	Negapatam ..	Negapatam ..	Dutch cemetery ..	*Ordinary repairs.*—Renewing, plastering and whitewashing the compound wall, (2) the store room, (3) repairing the isolated temples.	230	232 0 0	Completed.
122	Do. ..	Mayavaram ..	Tranquebar ..	Dansborg and Inner Fort.	*Special repairs.*—Providing a teak wood stair leading to the roof.	140	131 0 0	Do.
123	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Town gateway ..	*Special repairs.*—Underpining to the walls, replastering and rooting out vegetations.	135	106 0 0	In progress.
124	Do. ..	Kumbakonam .	Tirukalitattai ..	Vedapurisvara temple.	*Special repairs.* The fallen stones of the shrine replaced after removing vegetation, roof made watertight and drainage provided	630	627 0 0	In progress. Contribution received is Rs. 70. Work will be completed.
125	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kumbakonam ..	Kasi Visvanatha temple.	*Ordinary repairs.*—Closing the cracks in the roof and flooring.	250	238 13 3	Completed.
126	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. .	Rama temple ..	*Ordinary repairs.*—Closing the terrace and rebuilding a portion of compound wall.	425	425 9 0	Do.
127	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sarangapani temple .	*Special repairs.*—Renewing the floors of the front tower with teak joists and planks and painting them.	..	7 12 0	In progress. Contribution received is Rs. 11.

Statement of expenditure on conservation work carried out during the year 1913-14—*cont.*

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
				Seventh Circle—cont.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
128	Tanjore ..	Kumbakōnam ..	Kumbakōnam ..	Banapurisvara temple.	Special repairs. Rear mandapa completely repaired and flooring to the mandapa in front of shrine.	..	..	In progress. Amount of contribution received Rs. 200.
129	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nagesvara temple ..	Special repairs. Repairs to mandapa all round shrine and floor line.	..	0 8 0	In progress.
130	Do.	Tanjore	Tanjore	Sivaganga Little Fort and Inner Escarp wall.	Special repairs. Reconstruction of a portion of rampart wall to retain earth for about 100 feet in length.	920	917 4 0	Do.
131	Do. .. .	Do.	Tanjore Palace ..	Arsenal Tower ..	*Special repairs.*—Building of masonry supports to prevent further cracks.	1,000	1,031 11 2	Completed.
132	Do	Do	Do. ..	Krishna Vilas Tank.	Ordinary repairs. Repairs to the steps and roof of the central building and plastering where necessary.	290	286 4 8	Do.
133	Do	Do.	Do. ..	Statue Hall ..	*Ordinary repairs.*—Extending parapet walls on the terrace to suit the existing ones on the east and south sides.	175	174 5 3	Do.
					Special repairs.—Providing glazed fanlights and chicks between the pillars.	..	13 0 0	In progress. Rs. 2,750 is required to complete the work.
134	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Two-domed Hall ..	*Special repairs.*—Repairing cracks, plastering walls and removal of vegetation.	340	224 7 9	Completed.
135	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Mottaigopuram ..	*Special repairs.*—Removing vegetation, filling up holes and suitably plastering with cement.	60	58 5 8	Do.
136	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Sangitha Mahal ..	*Special repairs.*—Repairing cracks in the roof and reflooring with cement concrete.	700	646 7 7	Do.
137	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Jarathakhana ..	*Special repairs.*—Providing windows with wire netting and sundry repairs.	60	52 9 6	Do.
138	Do.	Do.	Tanjore	Sivaganga Little Fort	*Annual repairs.*—Removing vegetation and levelling ruts.	150	156 6 0	
139	South Arcot ..	Gingee	Gingee ..	Gingee	*Special repairs.*—Rajagiri Hills. (1) Repairs to the walls at Pondicherry gate and south wall of jail mandapa at entrance to jail. Repairs to rampart jail walls and Pondicherry gate and sundry repairs to jail cells and drainage channel.	1,000	1,073 0 0	In progress. Rs. 8,600 is required to complete the work.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1913–14—*cont.*

Number	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
					Seventh Circle—cont.			
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
					(2) Repairs to the terrace of the jail mantapa, pointing the jail rampart and coping the repaired rampart wall. (3) Relaying the outstone floor with old outstones behind Saadat Ali Khan's mosque. (4) Balance. Cost of land acquired last year for preservation of stones, and other places of masonry having archæological interests.			
140	South Arcot ..	Gingee	Gingee	Gingee Fort	*Annual repairs.*—Watching the fort, cutting bushes and clearing the path-ways.	150	152 0 0	
141	Do. ..	Cuddalore ..	Devanampatnam ..	Fort St. David ..	*Special repairs.*—Exposing the ruins and draining them and the marshy ground adjoining.	150	138 0 0	Completed.
142	Chittoor ..	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri ..	Chandragiri Mahal ..	Annual maintenance. Wages of watchman and gardener and removal of vegetation and petty repairs.	324	325 0 0	Do.
143	North Arcot ..	Vellore	Vellore	Fort	*Annual repairs.*—Clearing vegetation from walls and ramparts and petty repairs.	400	398 0 0	Do.
144	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Hindu temple in the Fort.	*Annual repairs.*—Wages for watchman and petty repairs to temple and walls, etc *Special repairs.*—Lowering the ground in front of the gopuram to the original ground level so as to have a full view of the whole building and diversion of the dam and roads.	300 166	322 0 0 166 0 0	Do. In progress.
145	Do. ..	Wallajah ..	Arcot	Delhi gate	Annual maintenance of watchman and Union tax.	52	60 0 0	
146	Do. ..	Polur	Tirumalai	Jain temple	Special repairs to compound wall and other petty repairs.	185	188 0 0	Completed
147	Do. ..	Cheyyar ..	Ukkal	Vishnu temple ..	*Special repairs.*—Removing the outstone, facing and rough stone in mud packing of the basement and reconstructing with the same, facing and backing of old rough stone.	..	8 0 0	Do.
					Total ..	..	33,133 5 4	

PART II.

(1) *Batlada Acheni.*—A hamlet of Kōnakarai, three miles south-east of Kōtagiri. Situated in the valley immediately below Mr. Frank Cockburn's Tea Estate bungalow and close to the Badaga cottages which comprise the abovementioned hamlet, is an interesting group of sculptured dolmens (called "sila-kallu," or "sculptured stones," by the Badagas and "bira-kallu," or "hero-stones," by the Kurumbas and Irulas). This particular group of quaint monuments is referred to in the Nilgiri District Gazetteer, Chapter II, page 101; and also in Breeks' "Primitive Tribes and Monuments of the Nilgiris," page 104, and plates LXVI, LXVII, and LXVIII. In the abovementioned accounts of these and similar monuments discovered in the Nilgiris, they are described as "sculptured cromlechs." I venture to think that this designation is inaccurate and misleading as the monuments are not cromlechs in the proper sense of that term but dolmens. Before proceeding further, it may be as well to explain here the difference between the two. A cromlech may be defined as a megalithic monument consisting of a number of upright stones, left rough or partly shaped, and sometimes supporting horizontal stones. Generally the upright stones are planted in the ground in the form of a circle, sometimes a hundred feet in diameter, as at Stonehenge and Avebury in England, often surrounding a dolmen or other monument.

A dolmen is a megalithic monument of unhewn or partly hewn stones set on end or on edge so as to form a small chamber, and covered with a single huge capstone or with several stones.

Since all these so-called "sculptured cromlechs" are built in the latter form, and are obviously "hero-shrines" erected in honour of departed petty chiefs or local warriors who lost their lives in battle or in some hunting expedition, they are certainly not cromlechs. Many of these monuments do not contain sculptures or ornament of any kind and are then similar in every respect to the dolmens of the plains. But for the presence of the two-side slabs and the big cap-stone, the carved upright stone forming the back wall of the chamber resembles the "virakals (hero-stones)" and "mahasati kals" (great sati stones) which are so common in Coorg, Mysore, the western side of the Bellary district and elsewhere. The sculptures on both classes of monument are remarkably similar in style and general design and appear to belong to the same period.

The Nilgiri sculptures, of which there are many excellent photographs in Breeks' book, are generally carved on granite slabs with rough facings, about four feet high, two to three feet broad and three to six inches thick, the lower portion being buried in the ground like the "virakals." The front face of the stone is generally divided into a series of panels, one above the other, each containing some figures in bas-relief, the back-ground being chiselled out, so that the figures are on a level with the frame around the compartments. In the top-most panel, beneath crude representations of the sun and moon, denoting that the testimony of the stone will last for ever, are often a nandi (sacred bull of Siva), kneeling before a linga on its yoni pedestal and a male figure, clearly showing that the latter, the hero to whom the monument was erected, was a follower of Siva. In the lower panels are standing male and female figures and representations of battle or hunting scenes—such as a man, surrounded by his attendants, riding on a horse and brandishing some weapon, or on foot spearing a tiger, boar, stag or other wild animal. Both men and women are nude above the waist, and the latter wear large ear ornaments in their pendent earlobes and their hair dressed in a great chignon on the right side of their heads. In many cases the women are depicted with one hand raised and clasping a flower or round fruit. The lower compartments are obviously intended to depict the battle or hunting expedition in which the hero was slain, the female figures above them may possibly be intended to represent the hero's translation to heaven by celestial nymphs and the topmost panel to portray the regions of bliss themselves, with the hero standing before the peculiar emblems of his religion, the Saivite faith. The women with one hand raised appear to be intended to portray the dead hero's wives who committed sati on his funeral pyre, and the round objects held in their hands no doubt represent the flowers or fruit which they used to distribute to their relations and bystanders before taking the fatal leap into the fire.

The above account serves as a general description of all these Nilgiri sculptures, as they only vary in minor detail and execution.

The only tribe now living on the Nilgiris who are Saivites or Lingayats and would be likely to carve sacred bulls and lingas on their memorials of the dead are the Badagas; and these people to this day claim connection with some of these monuments. They say, for example, that those at Tūdūr and Mēlūr were erected by the ancestors of the present villagers of Athi-karihatti; (*a*) and they have repaired two at Batlada Acheni with cut-stone pillars supporting the roof slabs. It has been urged that the Badagas cannot have erected them, because they do not understand the art of stone-cutting; but this art has never been common property. The Badagas have apparently always imported necessaries of life (such as their clothes) from the plains below them, and there seems to be no reason why they should not have brought up stone-masons when occasion arose, as indeed they do now-a-days. They by no means severed their connection with the plains, and to this day some of them choose their brides from their caste-fellows down there.

(*a*) Nilgiri Gazetteer, page 316.

As dolmens these quaint monuments probably belong to the pre-historic period, but as hero-shrines, they are probably not earlier than the 15th or 16th century. In all probability, the crude sculptures were carved on slabs of stone taken from the dolmens and re-erected in honour of petty chiefs serving under the Vijayanagar kings.

Only one of the dolmens, that at Mēlūr, has any inscription on it and this is unfortunately too fragmentary and defaced to be clear. The late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya, the Government Epigraphist, stated that he was unable to find in it the Saka year or reference to a tiger mentioned in Dr. Pope's translation of it given on page 102 of Breeks' book, and that apparently its purport is a statement that the memorial was erected by two Gavundans. The characters are quite modern. Badagas of position still use the title Gavundan, and so far as it goes this inscription thus supports the theory that the monument was set up in comparatively recent times by Badagas.

The best examples of these sculptured dolmens on the plateau are those half a mile west of Shōlur (six miles in a straight line north by west of Ootacamund); in a wood about a mile south of Mēlūr already mentioned, which include the best sculptures of all; in the Banagudi shōla (wood) of Jakkaneri, a hamlet of Kotagiri; at Jakkata (the "Jakata Kambe" of Breeks) about a mile south of the last; at Batlada Acheni mentioned above; and at Tudur, a deserted Badaga village about two miles west of Kulakambi.

In these last were found a number of votive offerings in the form of iron and bronze armlets, sickles, rings, two small iron hatchet heads and a coarse earthenware pot or chatti; but as a rule there is nothing in the dolmens, whether sculptured or unsculptured, except rounded water-worn stones, which the natives call "deva-kotta kallu" or god-given stones." Breeks says the Kurumbas used to put one of these stones in a dolmen each time one of their relations died and Mr. M. J. Walhouse says (*b*) the Irulas did so too.

The group of monuments at Batlada Acheni consists of six dolmens in various stages of decay and a solitary virakal, which stand in a small enclosure about 85 feet long and 34 feet broad, surrounded by a dilapidated rubble wall which appears to have been erected as a cattle pen. With the exception of a small ruined dolmen of the usual type on the east side of the enclosure, the other five stand side by side on the opposite side of the enclosure, and all face the east. Of these, the two standing in the centre are the most important and they alone have sculptures, the rest being quite plain like those so common in the plains. These two sculptured dolmens appear to represent a double shrine divided into two separate chambers of equal size by a single partition slab in the centre. They each measure about 5 feet long, 2 feet wide and 5 feet high, and are roofed in the usual way with massive cap-stones. The sculptures are figured in plates LXVII and LXVIII of Breeks' book. As usual, the carved surface of the stone slab is divided into a number of panels containing figures of armed warriors and women with raised hands holding limes recording a number of satis. In the upper panel of the larger slab is a man standing before a sacred bull and in the bottom panel is the hero armed with a curiously shaped weapon attacking some non-descript animal. In the smaller slab (plate LXVIII of Breeks') we have only three panels with representations of the sun and moon above the topmost one. In the bottom panel two mounted warriors brandishing swords are depicted as riding up to a raised platform or throne in the centre of the panel. A regal umbrella is shown above the head of one warrior denoting that the figure represents a prince or chief. In the middle panel there is another hunting scene and the usual male and female attendant figures. The fan-like headdress of the women is different to the usual coiffure depicted in most of the Nilgiri sculptures and appears to represent a bunch of peacock's feathers. The entrances into these two shrines have been spoilt by the modern addition of cutstone pillars. These appear to have been erected by the Badagas to support the cap-stones which Breeks had removed in order to photograph the sculptures inside. The virakal bears a crude representation of a man spearing a tiger and is obviously a memorial to some warrior who lost his life in that manner.

This particular group of quaint monuments has been placed on the list of monuments to be conserved by Government.

(2) *Jakkaneri.*—The group of dolmens situated in the Bānāgudi shōla of Jakkaneri, a hamlet three miles to the south of Kōtagiri, near the bridle-path from Kōtagiri to St. Catherine's falls, contains the biggest example known and are called by Breeks the "Dodduru group." They are picturesquely situated in thick forest in the midst of a heap of ruins of what appears to have once been a considerable village. They are in considerable numbers here, but most of them are now in ruins. Only one dolmen contains sculptures, and this one is the biggest example yet discovered in the Nilgiris and is fortunately in a fair state of preservation. It measures about 4 feet square inside and is 5 feet high, and is roofed with a single huge cap-stone 7′ 7″ × 5′ 0″ × 3″. Photographs of the sculptures are given in plates LXI and LXII of Breeks' book. The bull and other objects of worship in the topmost compartment are depicted in the usual way. The figures are so decayed with age that it is difficult to make out whether the women with uplifted hands hold a lime or not, but as two women occupy the post of honour in the second slab (plate LXII), the object may be to commemorate a double sati. One of the male figures in the bottom panel of this slab is represented as spearing a boar. Originally there must have been about a dozen dolmens here and all appear to have faced the east. Two of these at

(*b*) (Indian Antiquary, II, 275-8).

the back of the sculptured one are still standing, and one of these is a very fine example of a plain massive dolmen of the usual variety. All these dolmens once contained numbers of "deva-kotta kallu," some very large ones may still be seen in some of them.

This group has now been placed on the list of conserved monuments and the site cleared of trees and jungle growth.

(3) *Jakkata* (The Jakata Kambe of Breeks), about a mile south of the last. Here, standing in an open cultivated field beneath a large tree and within 50 yards of the bridle-path to St. Catherine's falls, is a small single sculptured dolmen which faces south-east. The sculptures (plates LXIV and LXV of Breeks' book) do not differ much from the others, and call for no special remarks. No repairs are necessary, but this dolmen has now been included in the list of conserved monuments.

(4) *Halūru* (The H'laiuru of Breeks).—The dolmens which once existed here are now in ruins and no subvention by Government is necessary. A description of them is given on page 104 of Breeks' book and their sculptures are illustrated in plates LXIX to LXXII. Of these, only one dolmen survives which faces the east; the rest have been broken up and their stones removed. The existing one is overgrown with rank vegetation, and there is nothing remarkable about its sculptures. It is situated in a cultivated field belonging to a man called Bella, close to the village of Kengarai about four miles east of Kōtagiri and is a somewhat difficult place to find owing to the name of the hamlet (Halūru) having become obsolete. The fate of this interesting group of monuments shows how necessary Government subvention was with regard to the preservation of the groups mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

(5) From an archæological point of view, the Kistna or Krishna district is one of the most interesting in the Presidency. Lying on both sides of the sacred Krishna river it has always been a favourite resort for the most ardent devotees of religion from the earliest ages. We consequently find here a remarkable collection of antiquities of all classes and ages. The upland tracts of the district are said to abound in rude stone monuments of great antiquity. The late Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, Collector of the district, in his report to Government on local antiquities, printed with Government orders of 14th December 1871, states that in the cairns and other such monuments in this district nothing has yet been found, save rude pottery and bone ornaments, showing a state of civilization less developed than that of many of the cairn-builders of the south where metal weapons and utensils are frequently found.

Amongst the Buddhists, the arts arrived at a pitch of perfection which has never been surpassed, if equalled, in subsequent years. Relics of this period are numerous and include the famous Amarāvati stupa, one of the most exquisitely sculptured shrines in India. The ruins of other stupas and of Buddhist towns and villages are frequently met with.

The Buddhist period appears to have come to an end about the beginning of the 7th century, when the Chalukyas from Kalyāna in the west obtained possession of the country. Being worshippers of Brahmanical deities they seem to have succeeded in entirely uprooting the old Buddhist faith, which before their arrival had probably been decaying; and some of their first undertakings appear to have been the hewing out of durable shrines from the solid rock. Most of the rock-cut shrines at Bezwada belong to this period. Hiuen Tsiang, the celebrated Chinese pilgrim and traveller, visited this district and resided at Bezwada in a Buddhist monastery for several months in A.D. 639. From the account of the district which he has left us, Buddhism was already on the decline at the time of his visit. No doubt the conquest of the country by the Chalukyas helped in this, but Hiuen Tsiang does not expressly say so.

A very full description of the Bezwada antiquities is given in Mr. R. Sewell's report, printed in G.O. No. 1620, dated 1st November 1878. The most important of these are recorded in the list of ancient monuments dated 1910 as items Nos. 16 to 24.

(6) In G.O. No. 40, Public, dated 11th January 1912, Government was pleased to include permanently in the standard list the inscribed pillars and slabs belonging to the Malleswara temple at Bezwada (item No. 16 of the list) and also the four inscribed pillars in the ruined mandapa known as Jammidoddi in Bezwada town. These inscriptions have been examined by the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy and noticed in his annual report on epigraphy for 1909–10, paragraphs 3 of part I, and 8 and 9 of part II. The Malleswara temple contains on the pillars of its mandapam and on certain detached slabs and pillars in its compound, important inscriptions, one of which is the earliest lithic record in the Telugu country yet discovered, and the other records a quaint account of the origin of the Malleswara shrine. With regard to the Jammidoddi mandapa, the four inscribed pillars contain valuable records (43 in number) of the 12th and 13th centuries, respectively, one of which refers to a grant by a brother-in-law of the famous Kākatiya king Ganapathi. However, it is quite obvious that the Jammidoddi mandapa is constructed of odd pieces of masonry which originally belonged to some ancient temple in the neighbourhood and which were set up in their present position at some comparatively recent date.

(7) The Mallikarjuna, Nagaresvara and Narasimha temples (items Nos. 19, 20 and 22, respectively) have now been struck off the list as they were not of sufficient archæological interest to justify any subvention by Government.

(8) The caves and rock-cut shrines (items Nos. 18, 21 and 24 of the list) call for no remarks. They all belong to Government, and notice-boards have been set up informing the public of the fact, together with a warning that any one found damaging them will be prosecuted.

(9) The Undavalli or Vundavalli cave-temple is situated on the opposite bank of the river to Bezwada and is therefore in the Guntūr district (item No. 46 of the list). It belongs to the same period as those at Bezwada (about 700 A.D.). Like all early Hindu shrines it is very Buddhist in style, a fact which lead Sewell to think that originally it must have been a Buddhist monastery, but of this there is no proof whatever and there is no reason to believe anything of the kind. The best description of this monument will be found in "Cave Temples of India" by Ferguson and Burgess.

(10) The rock-cut caves on the hill at Sitanagaram opposite to Bezwada are of the usual type and similar in style and period to those in the hill at Bezwada. They call for no remarks.

(11) The Buddhist stupa at Bhattiprolu (item No. 60 in the list) is now a shapeless mass of decayed brick work. It was excavated by Mr. Norris in 1872, and again by Mr. Rea in 1892. An illustrated account of Mr. Rea's discoveries will be found in volume XV, Archæological Survey of India (New Imperial Series, dated 1894). Beyond the site, nothing of any archæological interest remains at Bhattiprolu. A Government notice-board has been set up on top of the shapeless mound warning the public not to damage it.

(12) The ruined hill fort at Kondapalli, not far from Bezwada (item No. 23 of the list), is not only exceedingly picturesquely situated in Government Reserved Forest but it is of considerable local historical interest. A portion of the ruined palace buildings in the citadel has been converted into a Forest rest-house, and as the pathway from the outer entrance of the fort up to the palace buildings is maintained in good order by the Forest Department, no action by this department appears necessary at present.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

(13) *Mudabidri.*—The picturesque little town of Mudabidri is situated 22 miles north-east of Mangalore which is the nearest railway station. Next to Kārkal Mudabidri is the most important Jain town in South Canara, and the large temple of Chandranāth is the finest specimen of Jain temple architecture in the district. A brief description of the history and archæology of the district will be found on pages 84 to 93 of Volume I of the Manual of South Canara district, dated 1894. The Jain antiquities of this district are exceedingly interesting from an architectural point of view, and the colossal Jain statues at Kārkal and Venūr are perhaps unrivalled throughout the Presidency as detached works and are truly Egyptian in size. I do not propose to attempt a description of any of these interesting antiquities here, as in order to do full justice to the subject a number of illustrations would be necessary, but merely to put on record in these notes the names of the monuments which should be conserved at Government expense if no funds are forthcoming from private sources.

(14) *The Great Chandranāth temple.*—The repairs proposed in my printed notes dated the 10th December 1913 should be carried out as soon as possible. If the temple authorities have not sufficient funds to carry out this work at once, I would suggest that the work be undertaken by the Public Works Department and the cost met by Government as these repairs are of an important nature.

(15) *Old Jain tombs.*—These are situated on open grass land close by the roadside about one mile due east of the Great Chandranāth temple at Mudabidri. Altogether there are 23 tombs in various stages of decay. With the exception of two tombs which stand on the north side of the road all the rest of the tombs are situated close together on the south side of the road. The two solitary tombs on the north side are said to have been set up over the ashes of wealthy Jain merchants; all the other tombs are said to be those of Jain priests. Three of the latter contain inscribed granite tablets. I had estampages of these taken and forwarded to the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy for decipherment. They are all built of carefully cut laterite stone and were originally ornamented with tall granite finials, most of which have since fallen and are now set up in the compounds of the temples or private houses in the town, apparently, merely as ornaments.

One very large group contains 20 tombs, of which 15 stand close together like tombs in an old English graveyard. They are rectangular on plan and vary from 4 to 15 feet square and from about 5 to 20 feet in height. They are built up in two or three tiers which diminish in size from base to top. At the junction of each tier is a sloping projection all round representing a spreading canopy or roof like those so common in the wooden pagodas of Northern India, and no doubt their origin and meaning is the same in both cases. In style, all the tombs are similar; they only vary in size. Altogether, there are 17 tombs here which should be saved from further decay. The remainder are too decayed to justify any attempt at preserving them.

(16) *The Choutar's palace.*—This is an insignificant looking building which until recently was used as a Deputy Tahsildar's office and has been modernised and repaired accordingly. The only objects of interest which it now contains are four beautifully carved wooden pillars and a coffered wooden ceiling and a fine old carved wooden door leading into a passage on the east side of the inner courtyard. The front of the building faces the north and is provided with an open verandah supported by plain massive wooden pillars of simple design and a coffered wooden ceiling over the main entrance.

(17) In order to save these portions of the building from further decay, the inner courtyard of the palace should be included in the Standard List and maintained in good repair at Government expense. With a building of this kind, it seems a pity that it cannot be put into good repair and used for some useful purpose, such as a school or a hospital, as it seems rather a waste of public funds to preserve the building merely on account of the beautiful and interesting wooden pillars and ceiling. The only alternative is to remove the pillars, etc., to the Madras Museum.

Although this building represents the remains of the palace of the old Jain Chief known as the Choutar, all the carvings are Hindu in origin and workmanship and are Chālukyan in style.

The portion of the palace on the east side of the inner courtyard which is now occupied as a residence by a descendant of the last of the old Choutar Chiefs contains nothing of any antiquarian or artistic interest and is not worth preserving at Government expense.

(18) *Kārkal.*—This town is situated 11 miles north of Mudabidri on the main road to Udipi. It is chiefly famous for its colossal Jain statue known locally as Gumta Rāya, or Gumta Rāj. It also possesses a large Jain temple of somewhat unusual design and a handsome stambha outside the Chandranāth temple at Halēangadi a suburb of Kārkal.

(19) *Gumta Rāya statue.*—This great image stands in a walled enclosure on the summit of a small granite hill and faces due north. In order to make the steep and somewhat slippery approach to this monument more convenient and less troublesome than formerly, of recent years the Jains have cut a vast number of excellent steps in the solid rock nearly to the top of the hill. About a hundred steps are required to complete the work, the cost of which would be about Rs. 500. Since the Jains have no more funds for the work and in consideration of the fact that they have already borne the cost of the major portion of the work solely in the interests of the pilgrims and visitors, I venture to think that the work should be completed at Government expense, as it is necessary that the work be finished.

(20) *Chaturmukha temple.*—This temple is built in the form of a mandapa or hall, cruciform on plan with a lofty doorway and pillared portico on each of its four sides and a verandah running all round. The roof is flat and formed of massive granite slabs. The exterior walls and the flat surfaces of the pillars are decorated mainly with Hindu figures and carvings but a few figures of Jain saints do occur here and there.

Inside the temple are enshrined twelve large polished black stone images of standing Jain saints. They are in groups of three, each group facing one of the four doorways or four faces of the building, hence the name Chaturmukha.

The building is in good order and no repairs are required at present. It has been included in the Standard List as item No. 286.

(21) *The Great Stambha at Halēangadi.*—This great pillar stands in front of the entrance into the enclosure surrounding the Chandranāth temple. It has been described as the finest stambha in the district. In point of size, it is certainly the largest and highest, but in proportion, workmanship and design it is much inferior to several at Mudabidri or the one at Venūr. The Jains here, always speak of these lofty pillars as "Manastambhas," but I was unable to find any Jain who could explain the precise meaning of the prefix "Manā."

The Chandranāth temple together with its attendant shrines are of no architectural interest but they contain a few very fine silver and brass images of Jain saints, and there are several inscribed memorial slabs with clear and legible old Canarese inscriptions set up in the enclosures which no doubt would throw some light on the early history of Karkal if they were deciphered and published.

(22) The great "Manastambha" has already been included in the standard list as item No. 287 and no repairs are necessary at present.

(23) *Venūr.*—A small village situated twelve miles to the south-east of Mudabidri. It contains a similar but smaller statue of the Jain saint Gummatesvara or Gumta Rāya as the one at Karkal mentioned above. This statue is only 35 feet in height, whereas the one at Karkal is 41 feet 5 inches high. It stands on a lofty masonry platform in a walled enclosure situated on a raised terrace on the south bank of the Gurpūr river. The statue faces due north like the one at Karkal, and thus both are difficult subjects to photograph during the winter months owing to the lack of direct light on this side.

It is in a good state of preservation and no repairs are necessary.

(24) *Santēsvara temple.*—The only other object of antiquarian interest at Venūr is the Santēsvara temple. It is a small Jain temple possessing a particularly beautiful and graceful stambha, perhaps, the most perfect in the district. Adjoining the temple is a small attendant

shrine containing a beautifully carved stone door-frame which is a wonder of exquisite workmanship. The material is pot-stone and in all probability it came from Mysore where perhaps it was also carved as the carving is Chālukyan in style. Inside this building are enshrined the twenty-four Tirthankaras or Jain saints in a row, all of the same size, about 2 feet high, carved out of polished black stone, each under an ornamental horseshoe shaped arch wrought, from the same material. Just outside this shrine is a Vīrakal or memorial stone set up against the wall containing a very perfect and beautifully engraved inscription in old Canarese characters surmounted by a carved representation of a triple canopied umbrella with the usual accompaniment of the sun and the moon on either side of it.

(25) *Jamālabād Hill Fort.*—This fine old fort is situated on the summit of a lofty granite hill 1,788 feet above sea level and is four miles to the north of the town of Beltangadi in the Uppinangadi taluk. It is mentioned on page 271, Volume II of the South Canara District Manual, and also on page 237 of Volume I of Sewell's List of Antiquarian Remains. It was built by Tippu Sultan in 1794 in honour of his mother Jamāl Bē. The only approach to the citadel is by a flight of stone steps on the east side of the hill. Most of the steps and passages on the upper portion of the hill are cut out of the solid rock and are wonderful works of engineering skill. The fort walls, bastions and gateways are constructed of carefully cut granite blocks and must have been of vast strength before they fell into ruins. Inside the citadel are two tanks and a small spring of good water close to the entrance gateway on the summit of the hill. On one of the ruined bastions reposes a dismantled iron cannon of European manufacture. The fort was captured by the British in 1799 but was soon after surprised and taken by Timma Nāyak on behalf of a Mysore pretender. It was recaptured by the British in June 1800 by troops sent from Mangalore.

It is a grand old specimen of a hill fort and is of sufficient historical value to justify being saved from further decay by the removal of rank vegetation at Government expense and it has now been permanently included in the Standard List.

(26) *Guruvāyankēri.*—This village is situated 2 miles to the west of Beltangadi on the main road to Mangalore. It contains two Jain temples dedicated to the Jain saints Santesvara and Chandranāth respectively, and an interesting little mandapa with very lofty stone pillars which has been set up over a stambha carrying a carved stone image of Brahma similar in style to the stambhas and images of Brahma erected in front of the big Jain statues at Kārkal and Venūr. These two temples and the mandapa stand in the same enclosure. Outside the enclosure on the east side there is the usual Jain mana-stambha, of beautiful proportion and exquisite workmanship.

These interesting Jain antiquities at Guruvāyankēri have already been included in the Standard List as item No. 288.

(27) *The Mangala Devi temple at Mangalore.*—It is an insignificant building of no architectural value and is built in the usual modern style peculiar to both Jain and Hindu temples on the West Coast and calls for no remarks.

It enshrines a stone image of Dūrga, and it is stated on page 234, Volume I of Sewell's List that this temple is an old one, which gives its name to the town of Mangalore. It contains no inscriptions, sculptures, or in fact anything of any antiquarian interest and in my opinion it is not worth preserving at Government expense. In all probability, if Sewell's information is correct, the present modern structure stands on the site of the old original temple of Mangala Devī.

It has been included in the Standard List as item No. 281, but it seems quite unnecessary to carry out any future repairs at Government expense.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

(28) *Hampi Ruins.*—Considerable progress has been made with the repairs proposed to this valuable group of ancient monuments mentioned in the Annual Report of this circle for 1912–13 and the officers of the Public Works Department concerned are to be congratulated on the excellent results achieved. The courtyard of the famous and beautiful Vittala temple is now free from the heaps of fallen stones and debris that formerly littered the enclosure and spoilt the general appearance of this wonderful building. The fallen platform of the verandah on the north-east side of the courtyard has been cleared of loose stone and rubbish and put in order. The encroaching jungle on the outside of the enclosure has been removed and the approach to the entrance into the courtyard has been cleared of rubbish and the ground levelled. A special watchman has now been appointed to look after this valuable ancient monument.

(29) The ruined brick "stupi" or tower over the sanctum of the Pattābi Rāma temple has been repaired and made watertight and is now no longer in danger of falling. The broken stone lintels over some of the lofty doorways inside the building have been very neatly repaired and made safe by the introduction of new stone lintels below the old ones supported on cut-stone pillars on either side. This is a very much better way of supporting these cracked lintels than the old method of inserting a great clumsy masonry pillar in the centre of the entrance. A

number of the great roof slabs which were cracked and in danger of falting have been removed and replaced by new ones. The ruined stone steps on each side of the temple have been put in order, and the fallen stones and debris all round the building have been removed so as to have a clear open space around the temple. The repairs to the ruined brick tower over the eastern gateway are still in progress. The enclosure walls have been repaired in order to keep out stray cattle and a turnstile will be fixed in the main entrance gateway for the same purpose. The handsome little mandapa on the south side of the enclosure is now in a sound condition.

(30) The Achutarāya and Krishna temples are now in good order and the latter building has been provided with a proper approach from the main road. All the fallen stones in the courtyards have been collected and neatly stacked out of the way.

(31) The Ganagitti Jain temple has been well repaired and is now in good order. The enclosure walls have been repaired and a proper approach to the temple from the main road has been made and a turnstile provided for the main entrance.

(32) The compound wall around the Chandra Sekara temple has been built up where necessary and a turnstile provided for the entrance. The building is now in good order.

(33) Great improvements have been made to the approach and walled enclosure around the huge monolithic statue of Narasimha. Visitors can now reach this wonderful monument from the main road without any difficulty. Repairs are now in progress to the ruined temple containing an enormous linga, situated alongside of the Narasimha statue.

(34) The small but handsome temple of Vishnu containing on its outer walls valuable inscriptions and situated close to the Vittala temple has been very well repaired and is now in good order.

(35) The broken stone beams and hanging drip-stones along the cornice of the beautiful Hazara Ramachandra temple have been supported with new cut-stone pillars. Similar repairs are in progress to the side porches. The ruined stone coping of the enclosure walls has been put in order with a view to excluding rain water and the growth of vegetation. The outer surface of this wall is covered from top to bottom with the most wonderful and interesting sculptures in bas-relief. The compound has been cleared of fallen stone and debris and made tidy, and a turnstile to keep out cattle has been fixed in the main entrance gateway.

(36) The turret and domes over the famous Elephant Stables have been repaired, and the pathways properly marked out with curb stones and gravelled. The plot of grass in front of this building will be cleared of bushes and rank vegetation. The cracked arches in the facade of the building known as the Concert Hall situated alongside of the Elephants' Stables have been grouted and neatly plastered, and the inside of the building cleared of rubbish and made tidy. A proper approach to the building has been made.

(37) The beautiful little building known as the Lotus Mahal standing in the Zenāna enclosure is now in excellent order. The decayed roof has been neatly repaired and the basement of the building has been cleared of rubbish and repaired where necessary. The pathways in this enclosure have all been cleared of rank vegetation, gravelled and properly marked out with curb stones.

(38) The lofty Watch Tower standing in the south-eastern corner of the Zenāna enclosure has been thoroughly repaired. Formerly, this building was in a very dangerous condition and there was every probability of its falling had not these repairs been promptly executed.

(39) The repairs to the other ruined Watch Tower standing on the northern side of the Zenāna enclosure proposed last year by the Director-General of Archæology are still in progress.

(40) The repairs to the large basement of a ruined building standing in the centre of the Zenāna enclosure and which probably represents the remains of the Queen's Palace are progressing favourably and will be completed shortly.

(41) In order to prevent accidents, a dwarf parapet wall has been built around the opening over the Underground Chamber, a quaint little monument situated close to the great Throne Platform. But a flight of steps has been provided on the north side for the use of visitors who desire to get down into the chamber and examine it properly.

(42) The picturesque old Muhammadan Watch Tower standing in the Dannaik's enclosure has been repaired and is now in good order. The other buildings in this enclosure have also received attention in order to save them from further decay.

(43) The so-called Queen's Bath, and the curious Octagonal Bath near the Chandra Sekara temple, have both been repaired and are in good order. A proper footpath to the Octagonal Bath will be made, as at present, many of the visitors fail to see this building owing to the want of a proper approach to it.

(44) The ruined Gateway on the Talarigatta road and the handsome Domed Gateway on the eastern side of the citadel have been saved from further decay. These two gateways are the only two left which retain any of their former architectural features and are well worth preserving.

(45) The main roads and footpaths throughout the ruins have been greatly improved of late so that visitors no longer have any difficulty in approaching them. A scheme for the construction of a road to the Vittala temple is under consideration, as at present this famous

temple can only be approached on horse or on foot owing to the rough nature of its surroundings. The District Board has made an attempt to improve the particularly bad main road between Hospet and Kamalapur, but without the help of a steam-roller any permanent improvement is impossible as the road is always subject to very heavy cart-traffic.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

46. The ancient monuments at Mahābalipuram (The Seven Pagodas) being for the most part monolithic structures, their preservation is a simple matter. The chief work in progress is the shifting of accumulated sand from the basements of the monuments, the planting of trees to prevent drifting sand, and the erection of stone walls for the same purpose. The provision of a road to the group of monuments to the south of the site is also necessary.

47. The repairs to the interesting temple of Vadamalesvara at Orakadam have been completed and the building is now in a sound condition.

48. Notice boards have been provided for all the Government ancient monuments in the district.

49. A brief description of the other repairs carried out in this, and other districts in the Presidency, is given in Appendix D as they are not of sufficient importance to be described in detail here.

A REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF CERTAIN CAIRNS IN THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

In the Coimbatore and Satyamangalam taluks of the Coimbatore district, situated close to the foot of the Nilgiris and along both banks of the Bhavani river, are a number of ancient cairns and stone circles. Originally, there must have been hundreds of these cairns in numberless groups in this particular portion of the district but owing to the spread of cultivation and the curiosity of the neighbouring villagers, a vast number of these quaint sepulchral monuments have been swept away. With the kind assistance of the Tahsildar of Mettupalaiyam and the Karnam of Sirumugai, I selected for excavation, and obtained permission to open, a group of cairns situated on private land 2 miles to the north of the village of Sirumugai and about 8 miles to the north-east of Mettupalaiyam railway station. I chose this particular group for the excavation work because they stand on open ground free from jungle; those situated on Government waste land and Forest Reserve are usually overgrown with cactus and thorny trees and are therefore more difficult to open and examine.

I failed to obtain any local information or traditions concerning the history and origin of these ancient graves,—neither could I get any reliable information concerning the contents found in those cairns opened by the villagers themselves.

These graves, are of two kinds as may be seen in Figure I, (*a*) and (*b*), but in all probability, originally, they were all of the (*a*) type, as those found in the reserved forest and neighbouring Government waste land are all of this pattern and represent typical circular cairns of the usual type, but those found close to the villages or on cultivated lands are usually of the (*b*) type and without the dome-shaped heap of small stones covering the circular space enclosed by the ring of large boulders which we find in the perfect cairn. In size, the cairns vary from about 6 to 24 feet in diameter including the outer ring of boulders, and when complete, the dome-shaped mound of small stones rises to a height of about 3 feet above the natural ground level. Beyond the fact that these cairns and stone circles are found in groups, there appears to be no order or method in their arrangement. Some stand quite close together almost touching each other whilst others are scattered about some distance apart, and both large and small cairns may be found in the same group, but in the neighbourhood of Sirumugai some of the largest and more important looking graves are situated on the slopes of little rocky hillocks. Those shown in Figure I are thus located and stand side by side in a scattered group of about a dozen cairns of various sizes. On clearing away the mound of small stones above and on digging down into the grave to a depth of about 4 feet, one comes across either a large earthenware burial urn or a roughly excavated stone coffin or sarcophagus. The Plan and Section of one of the cairns opened shown in Figure II explains better than a written description, the nature of the burial urn and its position in the grave. Of three cairns opened, each containing a burial urn, all three urns were found to be of the same type and size and all were found placed in the more or less horizontal position shewn in Figure II with their broad covered mouths facing the east. Owing to the decayed and rotten condition of the coarse pottery of which these urns are made and the difficulty of removing the solid mass of gravel and stones in which they are packed, it was found quite impossible to remove any of them in a whole condition or even to cut away the adjacent soil adhering to their sides without the earthenware breaking into small pieces or coming away in bits. These urns are about 4 feet in height including the lid or cover, and about 2½ feet in diameter at their greatest width. They are

made of coarse brown earthenware imperfectly baked and were originally covered both inside and outside with a false black glaze. They are evidently wheel-made and are free from ornament save a few lines of simple mouldings around the rim of the lid and the neck and base of the urn. On removing the cover or lid, the urn is found to be packed to the brim with fine red earth (sifted gravel) which appears to have been originally poured into the urn in the form of liquid mud which has since become transformed into a solid mass similar in shape to that of the urn. Imbedded in this solidified mud, we found the remains of human skulls and bones, corroded iron implements, pottery domestic vessels, a few beads, and a few stone flakes which appear to have been used as implements or were placed in the grave to represent such tools or weapons. Figure III (*a*) shows one of these burial urns as they appear when exhumed, and (*b*) of the same Figure shows a human skull and bones found inside the urn. The skull is little more than a solid mass of dried red mud with portions of decayed bone adhering to it, and the cavities in the arm and leg bones were also found full of dried red earth. All the bones were found broken into small pieces and must have been devoid of flesh and probably sun-dried before they were placed in the urn, otherwise it is difficult to understand how the liquid mud could have so deeply penetrated and filled so completely every large and small cavity in both skull and bones. The skull shown here in Figure III (*b*) was the only one we were able to find which retained any resemblance to its former shape. So far as one can judge from such a decayed specimen, there is nothing remarkable about its size or shape In this particular instance, the skull was found at the bottom of the urn and the broken arm and leg bones towards the top. But as a rule, there is nothing to indicate the exact position in which the remains of the dead were placed in the urn. In my opinion, they appear to have been thrown in at random after the food and drinking vessels were put in, together with the weapons or implements and then the urn filled to the brim with liquid mud, the lid was then placed in position, and the grave filled in with gravel and big stones. The site of the grave was then enclosed by a ring of big boulders which also acted as a retaining wall for the mound of stones heaped up inside the circle.

Figure IV (*a*) and (*b*) show some of the implements and pottery vessels found inside these urns. No. 1 of photograph (*a*), represents three small, four-sided, barrel-shaped, white crystal beads, neatly cut and drilled and uniform in size These beads were found with a few minute fragments of bone packed in red earth inside a bowl of the type numbered 3 in photograph (*b*).

No. 2 of photograph (*a*) are portions of iron knives or small spear heads. No. 3 represents three crude stone implements. The beads, a drinking cup and a rice bowl, the remains of the three iron weapons, and the three stone implements were all found in one and the same burial urn, together with the skull and bones shown in Figure III (*b*).

Figure IV (*b*) shows two drinking cups numbered 1 and 2, and two rice or food bowls numbered 3 and 4. The bowl numbered 4 contains two smaller vessels inside, one of them a drinking cup, is shown inverted in the manner in which it was found. The pottery of these cups and bowls is very thin and of excellent quality, red in colour but mostly covered both outside and in with a false black glaze. They are free from ornament. All the vessels were found tightly packed with fine red earth mixed with bits of bone and were placed in the lower portion of the large burial urn towards the bottom.

The Plan and Section shown in Figure V, shows the nature of the construction of the rock-cut tombs found in some of the cairns near Sirumugai. The oblong chamber is usually about 5 feet long inside, and 2 feet in width, and about 2 feet deep. The side walls are cut out of the natural rock which here is rather soft and has the appearance of granite without its hardness. The tombs face the east and were found to contain the remains of human bones, iron implements, and drinking cups and food bowls similar to those described above and illustrated in Figure IV (*a*) and (*b*), but we found no signs of any stone implements in these rock-cut graves. These tombs have no stone covers or lids. After the remains of the dead, together with the implements and domestic vessels were placed in the chamber, the tomb was filled up with fine red earth, probably poured into the grave in the form of liquid mud. Besides the neatly made drinking cups and rice bowls described above, we found a number of vessels like those shown in Figure VI (*a*) and (*b*). The commonest type of vessel found was the ordinary water pitcher type shown in photograph (*b*), a vessel which is still in use at the present day. One tomb contained four or five of these pitchers all full of red earth mixed with minute fragments of bone but nothing else was found in that particular tomb. Other tombs contained fragments of human bones but we found no skulls, and there was nothing to show in what position the bones had been placed in the chamber. Like those found in the burial urns, the bones appear to have been collected from somewhere and simply thrown in and covered over with earth. The few pieces of iron weapons discovered were found chiefly inside the pottery domestic vessels imbedded in the red earth with which all the vessels were filled.

The most curious vessel of all is the one numbered 3 in photograph (*a*) of Figure VI. It is made of red pottery and is 8½ inches in height, hollow inside with a small square-cut opening in its side. The conical shaped lid is fixed to the body of the vessel. I do not know for what purpose this quaint little vessel could have been used as it is unlike anything that has been discovered before so far as I am aware. Like the rest of the vessels it was filled with red earth. No. 2 of the same photograph is a red pottery ring-stand for holding vessels with pointed bases. No. 1 of the same photograph is a broken lid or cover like that which crowns the conical shaped vessel just described and illustrated in the same photograph.

In one cairn containing a rock-cut tomb, we found three urns of the type shown in Figure VII. These urns were placed outside the tomb chamber, the tomb itself contained nothing but red earth and gravel and was without signs of skull or bones. The four little legs attached to the base of the vessel are no doubt intended to take the place of the ring-stands. All three urns were found filled with red earth mixed with minute fragments of bone but nothing else was found. Four-legged urns of this type have been found in ancient graves at Perambair and Pallavaram in the Chingleput district, at Adichanallur in the Tinnevelly district, and in certain rock-cut tombs discovered on the West Coast.

Unfortunately, we found no coins or inscribed articles that would help one to fix the age of these graves. The presence of iron and stone implements in the same burial urn may indicate that these tombs go back to the early iron age when a vast number of people must necessarily have continued to use stone implements long after iron was known. On the other hand, these rude stone implements may have been specially made at a comparatively late period and placed in the burial urn with the iron implements in accordance with some particular sacred rite or ancient custom. The excellent workmanship shown in the beads, and the high quality of the domestic vessels together with the numerous remains of iron weapons or implements, clearly shows that the people who made these quaint tombs for their dead were a highly civilised race of a more advanced type than any of the existing jungle tribes that now live in the forests along the foot of the Nilgiris in this part of the Coimbatore district.

31*st March* 1914.

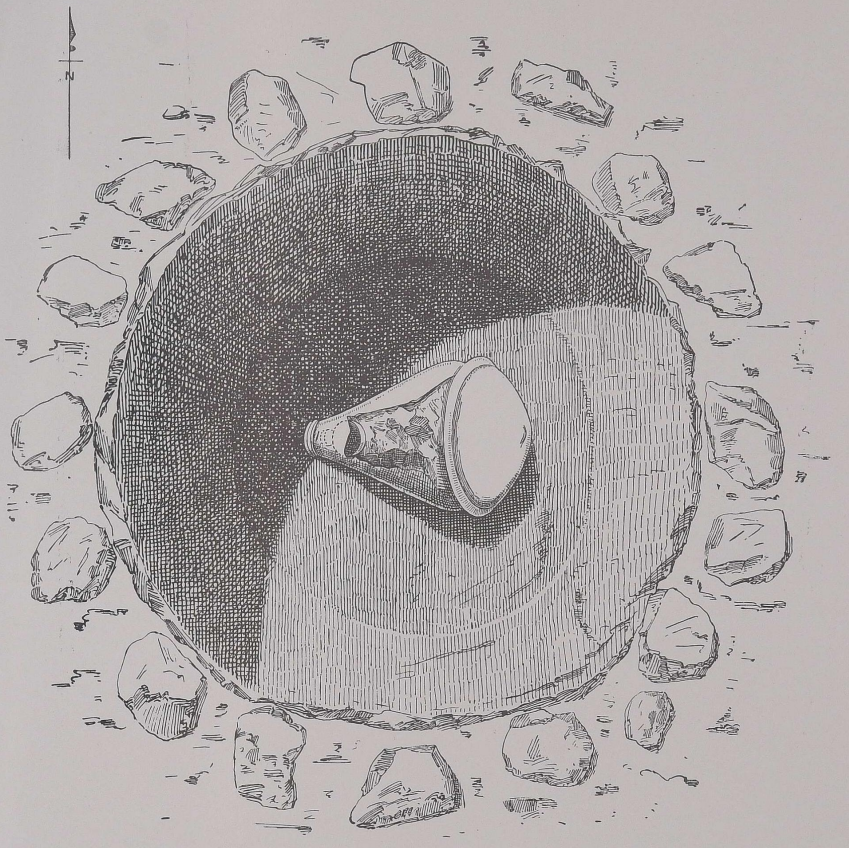
A. H. Longhurst,
Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Madras.

Fig. I.

(*a*) General view of a cairn near Sirumugai.

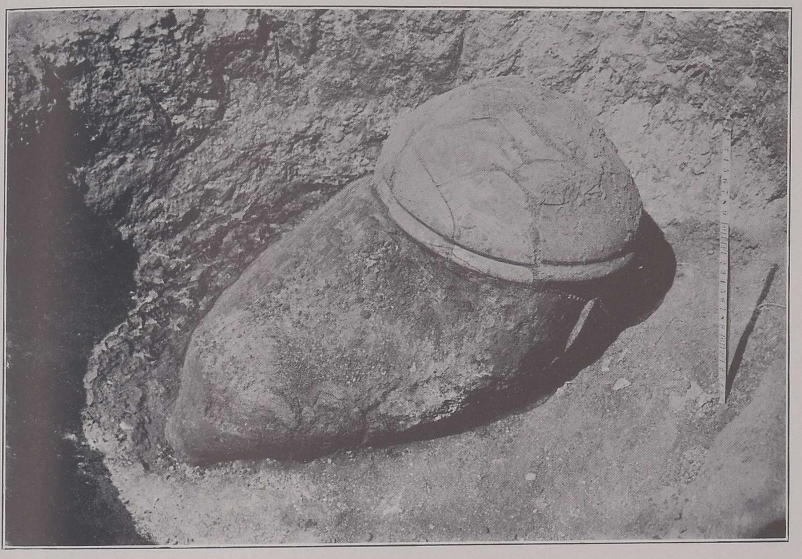
(*b*) General view of a cairn near Sirumugai.

FIG. II.

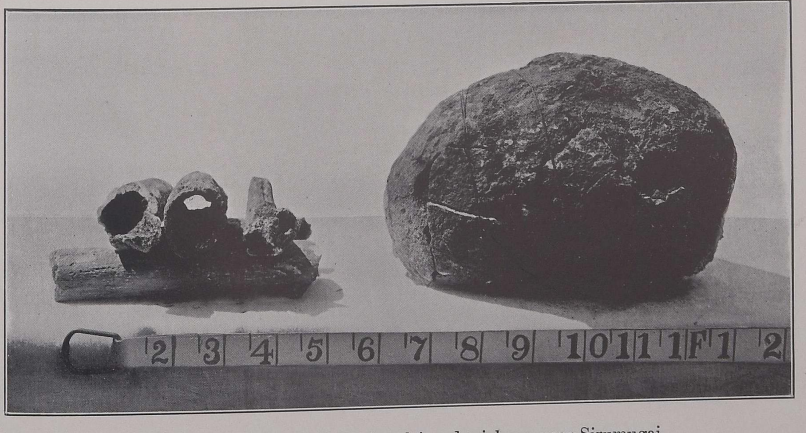


A burial urn found in a cairn near Sirumugai.

FIG. III.

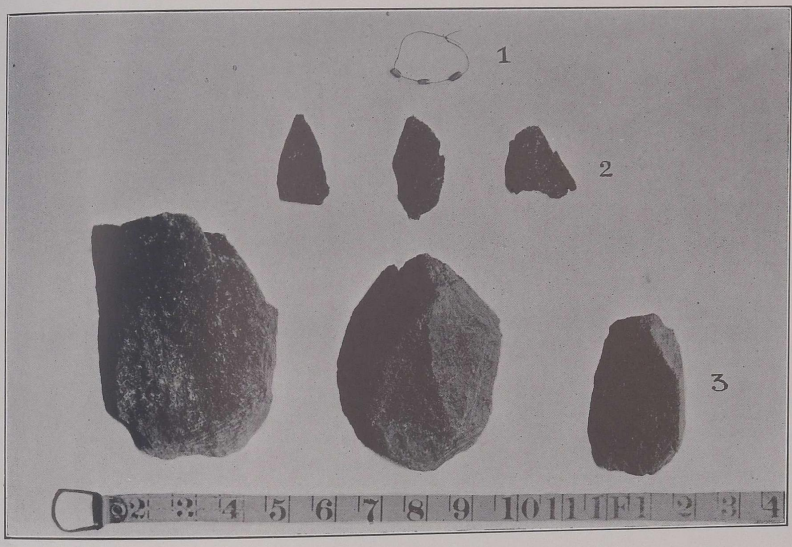


(*a*) A burial urn found in a cairn near Sirumugai.

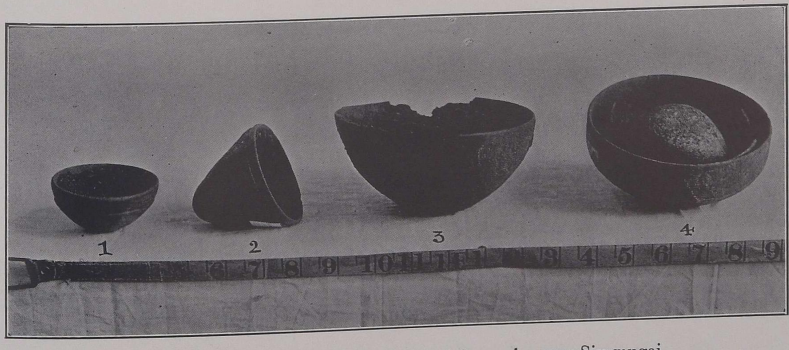


(*b*) Human skull and bones found in a burial urn near Sirumugai.

Fig. IV.

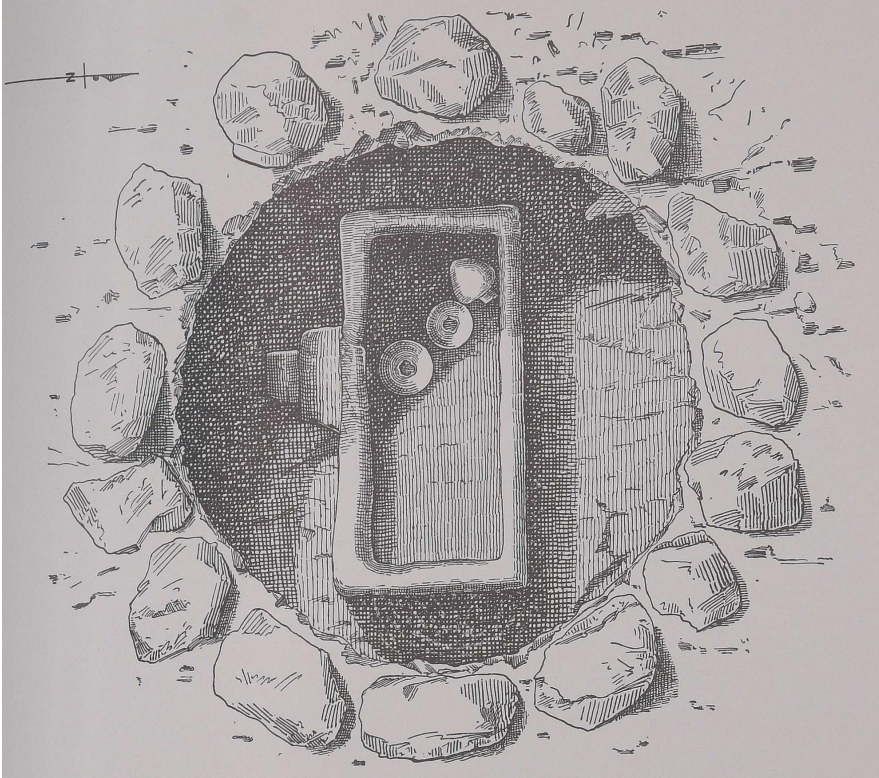


(*a*) Crystal beads, and iron and stone implements found in a cairn near Sirumugai.

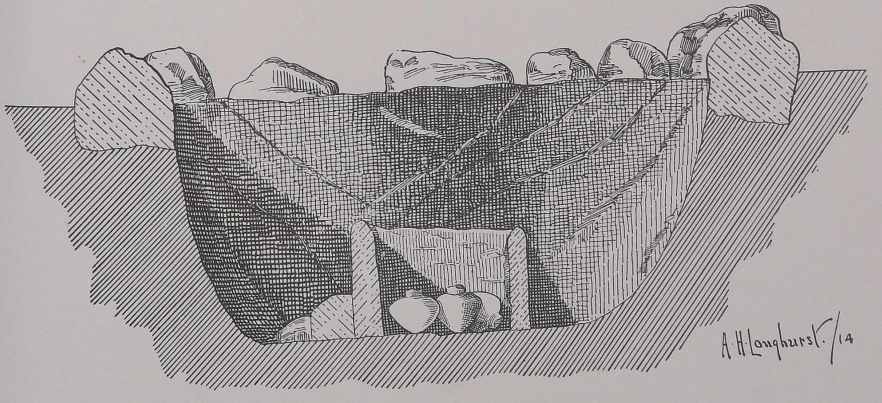


(*b*) Drinking cups and food bowls found in a cairn near Sirumugai.

FIG. V.



PLAN.

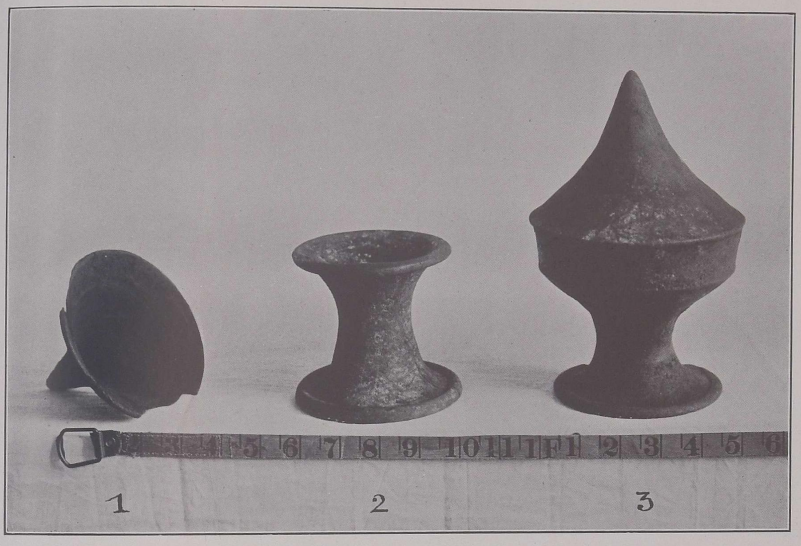


SECTION.

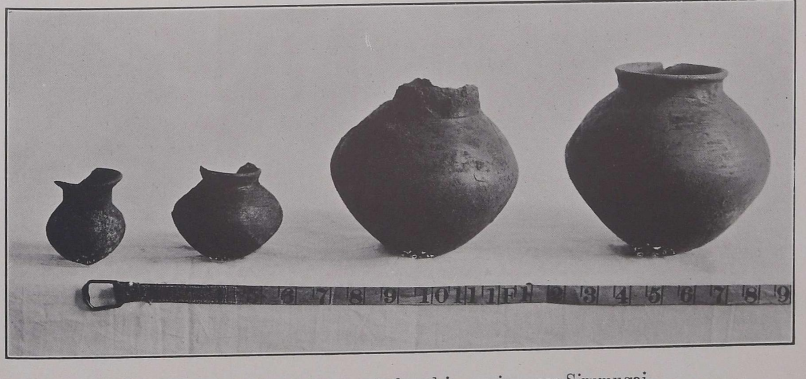
Scale of 12 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Feet.

Rock-cut tomb found in a cairn near Sirumugai.

Fig. VI.

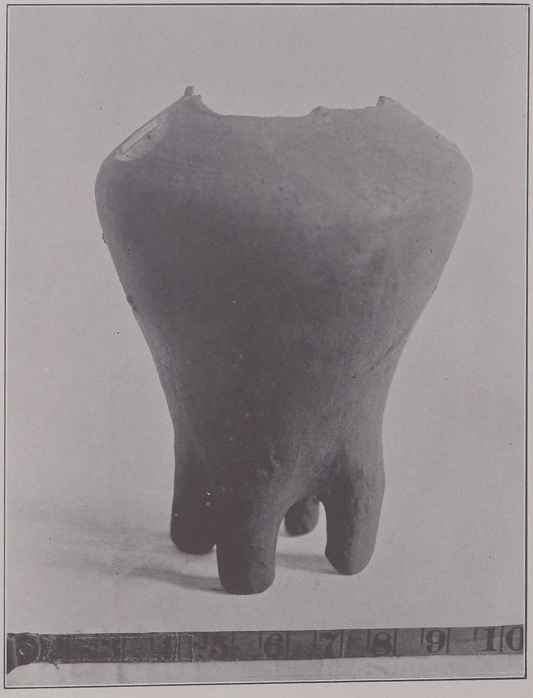


(*a*) Types of pottery vessels found in a cairn near Sirumugai.



(*b*) Types of pottery vessels found in a cairn near Sirumugai.

Fig. VII.



A four-legged urn found in a cairn near Sirumugai.

No. 1041, PUBLIC, 25TH AUGUST 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from A. H. LONGHURST, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Camp Kotagiri, the 15th July 1914.
No.—431.

With reference to the instructions contained in G.O. No. 678, Public, dated the 5th June 1914, I have the honour to submit herewith, in duplicate, the Annual Progress Report of this department for the year 1913–14.

2. The usual two sets of photographs taken during the year under report, are submitted separately.

3. The reports received from the Public Works department showing the condition of ancient monuments in I to VII Circles during 1913–14 will be submitted separately in type-written copy.

Order—No. 1041, Public, dated 25th August 1914.

Recorded.

2. The report gives evidence of much useful work done during the year and the account of the results of the excavation of certain cairns in the Coimbatore district, with the illustrations which accompany it is particularly interesting.

3. Considerable attention was bestowed on the conservation of the ancient and important remains at Hampi in the Bellary district. The budget grant of Rupees 43,000 was not fully utilized during the year and in future the cause of any lapse of grant should be concisely explained. The Superintendent will be requested to pay special attention during the current and succeeding years to the execution in full of the conservation work budgeted for.

4. The Government are glad to note that the suggestion which they made in last year's review, that the stock of photographs possessed by the department should be made available to the public, has been acted upon, and they hope that by this means a wider interest may be aroused in archæological subjects.

5. Copies of the report and of the photographs referred to in Appendix A will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

(True Extract.)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Editors' Table.

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